# THE CARNATIC & KURNOOL.

CONTAINING

EF AND ACCURATE ACCOUNT OF THE VARIED
SODES IN THE HISTORY OF THE TWO GREAT
HAMMEDAN DYNASTIES OF SOUTHERN INDIA
VIZ., THE CARNATIC AND KURNOOL
AND OF THEIR LAST MUHAMMEDAN RULERS.

SPECIALLY PREPARED

*mpendiously for entertainment of the public without the painful labour of wading through many a huge volume of ancient histories.*

BY

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MADRAS.

PRINTED AT THE COMMERCIAL PRESS.

1905.

# THE CARNATIC.

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The boundaries of the true Carnatic (Kanada, Kanara, Karnata) or Karnatadesa, are given by Wilks as, commencing "in the north near the town of Bidar about 60 miles northwest from Hyderabad, and limited in the southeast by a waving line which nearly touches Adhoni, winds to the west of Gooty, skirts the town of Anantapur and passing through Nandidrug touches the ranges of Eastern Ghats and continues south to the towns of Coimbatore and Palghaut and sweeping to the west, skirts the edges of the precipitous Western Ghauts nearly as far north as the sources of the Kistna whence following first an eastern and afterwards a northeastern course, it terminates in rather an acute angle near Bidar already described as its northern limit."

This country was ruled by Bellal Dynasty holding court at Devera Samudesa from 1133 to 1326 whereupon being defeated by the Muhammedans Bellal Deo retired to Tonnur in Mysore where his descendants remained as feudatories of Vijianuggar. The latter dynasty (1336-1564) conquered the whole of Daravida and even penetrated beyond Ginji. It was these conquests that led to the extension of the term Carnatic and this portion of the country added to the Vijianuggar Kingdom came to be called Karnata Payunghaut or low lands as distinguished from Karnata Balaghaut on the hill country, the original Karnatic. When the Muhammedans arrived in Southern India they found that part of it with which they first became acquainted, the country above the ghauts including Mysore and part of Telingana, called the Karnataka country. In course of time by a misapplication of terms they applied the same name Karnatic, to designate the country below the ghauts, as well as that which was above. The English have carried the misapplication a step further and restricted the name to the country below the ghauts which never had any right to it whatever.

Hence that part of Mysore which was properly the true Karnatic is no longer called by that name and what is now geographically termed "The Carnatic" is exclusively the country below the ghauts

on the Coromandel coast including the whole of the Tamil country and the Telugu-speaking country of Nellore and our attention will mainly be directed towards this modern Carnatic in the following pages. The modern Carnatic thus extended from the neighbourhood of the river Kistna on the north to Cape Camorin on the south; from the sea on the east to the eastern ghauts on the west. It was divided in two by the river Coleroon, the northern portion being the Mogul and the southern the Hindu Carnatic. Golcunda Kings wrested the northern portion from the hands of the Raja of Vijianuggar after the overthrow of the latter in the battle of Talikota. When Aurangzebe overthrew the Golcunda Kingdom he also overran the Mogul Carnatic and even extended his conquests to Tanjore and Trichnopoly and compelled the Hindu Rajahs of these provinces and many Poligars who owned alligiance to no man, to pay tribute to the Nabob of the Suba of the Carnatic for remittance to the Imperial Court. The portion under the Nabob was known as the province of Arcot although he held sway over the whole of the Mogul Carnatic. Trichnopoly was added to this province and the power of the Nabob of Arcot (or Carnatic) even extended as far as the Cape Camorin but it was not before the beginning of the eighteenth century (in 1744). The provinces of Madura and Tinnevelly though nominally brought under the rule of the Carnatic Nabob yet enjoyed continual independence at the cost of a little tribute with a few exceptional occasions of dependence. Anarchy prevailed in these unsettled provinces, the Poligars always being a source of disturbance to the Government of the Nabob. These circumstances and the breach of the treaty by the last ruling Nabob lead to the justifiable annexation of the Carnatic as a whole by the English. The country thus annexed together with the Northern Circars and the Ceded Districts which were given over by the Nizam bears now the name of the Madras Presidency instead of the Carnatic.

We have seen that the modern Carnatic comprised the Tamil country and the provinces of Madura and Tinnevelly which belonged originally to the Chola and Pandya Kingdoms respectively existing from 500 B C. We have also seen how the Kingdoms of Vijianuggar extending itself in the Daravida country carried its bounds beyond Ginji; how the Rajahs of Vijianuggar protected the Bellal Rajahs of the old Carnatic when their Kingdom was conquered by the

Muhammedans (in 1326) The Karnata country was delinquently governed by the petty Rajahs all of whom were directly subordinate to the Vijianuggar Kingdom. All went well till the Vijianuggar Kingdom flourished but it had reached its zenith. It was opposed by the Muhammedan Bahmani Kingdoms of Golcunda, Bijapur, Ahmednuggur, Bidar and Berar. These five kings were against one another and each entertained the help of the Rajah of Vijianuggur in turn who was thus becoming stronger and stronger until at last they found out their mistake. The five Kings united themselves against their common enemy and utterly defeated the Rajah at Talikota (1565) and divided his Kingdom among themselves. Some of his descendants who escaped were liberally awarded with Jaghires in the Carnatic. It is interesting to note here that one of his brothers Sreerunga Rajah by name took his Jaghire at Chandragiri some 70 miles northwest of Madras, and it was he who favored the English with the site of Madras. But unfortunately he was not allowed to satisfy his desire of seeing the town built for he was driven out (1646) by the Muhammedans who had been invited for the purpose by the Naiks, Poligars round his Jaghire.

Let us now turn to the victors of Talikota. The three Sultans of Bidar, Berar, and Ahmednuggar grew gradually weaker and weaker thus giving strength and power to the sultans of Bijapur and Golcunda who now play the chief part in the affairs of the Deccan and Carnatic. The old Carnatic of the Bellal Rajahs was taken by Bijapur and was known as the Bijapur Carnatic and the modern Carnatic was given to Golcunda and was termed the Hyderabad Carnatic (Golcunda). It was the king of Golcunda who administered the Suba of Carnatic for the so called Carnatic belonged to the Golcunda Kingdom.

Accordingly Naiknam Khan was appointed the Commander-in-chief of the Carnatic by Abdulla Khutab Shah of Golcunda (about the middle of the 17th Century). This Naiknam was the first known Muhammedan Governor over the Carnatic although there were Naiks and Havaldars &c., who were the Governors of petty villages and taluqs.

The administration of the country was carried on by the heads of the villages who were subordinate to their immediate Naiks or

Havaldars and they to the Foujdar or Commander-in-chief of the Subadar or Viceroy. The ordinary head having power over the town and the Naik over five or six villages or towns and a Havaldar over fifteen or sixteen and so on and all under the Commander-in-chief who was styled Nabob (as of Carnatic). The Nabobs (or agents) were under the suzerainty of the Subadars or Viceroys (as of Golcunda). It is most striking to find here the terms Naiks, Havaldars, Foujdars &c., all of them military titles being applied to the Officers of the civil administration and even to the Renters or the Revenue Collectors. In fact we find here civil functions combind with military honors.

A point of great interest during the Nabobship of Naiknam Khan seems to be that the British East India Company obtained the Cowle or Khowl for the fort at Chinnapatanam from him in the year 1670. This Naiknam Khan died in 1672 and was succeeded in the Nabobship by Mirzan Ibrahim Khan who confirmed the Cowle granted to the English by the former Nabob.

The Mahrattas under Seevajee were making incursions into the country around Konkan and now (about 1670) advanced towards Golcunda and bound the king to pay them tribute. They further invaded the Carnatic, captured the forts of Ginji and Vellore 1677 and extended their conquests beyond the district of Tanjore where Venkajee the brother of Seevajee was made Rajah. To suppress these Mahrattas Aurangzebe marched on the Deccan defeated and imprisoned Abool Hassan Khutub Shah the King of Golcunda and appointed Zulfikhar Khan, the son of Assad Khan, the grand Vazier, the Commander-in-chief of the Carnatic.

About 1687 Zulfikhar Khan laid seige to the fort of Ginji and got the place after a close seige of eight years. During this seige Zulfikhar Khan became straitened for provisions and suddenly removed his army to Wandiwash and thence to Chungamah fort, the Mahrattas made daily incursions into the Mogul Camp and plundered them of five or six horses. About this time reports were spread that there was a quarrel between Zulfikhar Khan and other principal officers and it was said that they had orders from Aurangzebe to seize him. Dawood Khan his Deputy even attempted to seize Zulfikhar Khan but without success. While the seige of Ginji then continued Zulfikhar Khan was ordered to proceed to Mysore

against the Mahrattas under Santajee Didar Baksh, Dawood Khan being left to prolong the seige. This interminable seige is interesting to modern reader so far as the fortunes of the Madras Presidency were affected by the proceedings of the rival armies. The fort was at last captured by Dawood Khan (1697 - 1698) after Zulfikhar Khan's return who now advanced upon Tanjore and subdued the province. One striking event occurred during Zulfikhar Khan's time and that was the great visit paid by Dawood Khan his general to Fort Saint George (June 1700). This general even went so far as to write to the English Governor to buy him liquors and supposing his interest might be of advantage to the Company in these parts, it was ordered six dozens of French Brandy and cases of spirits and two chests of syrup be provided.

During this affray the English at Fort St. George offered their meritorious services to Zulfikhar Khan and obtained from him the following firman dated 28th December, 1690.

"Whereas in the time of the late shameless and faithless rebellion, the President of the English, Elihu Yale, Governor and Captain of Chinnapatanam, protected and assisted Muhammed Ali and other servants of the Mogul, and supplied me with powder with other services: in consideration whereof I made and given this my cowle or grant. That the rent of the Fort and Factory of Chinnapatanam with accustomary privileges, the English Factories of Metchlepatam, Maddapollam, Vizagapatam, etc. within the territories of Golcunda country, also their settlements and Factories of Devapatnam, Cuddalore, Porto Novo, Trimlevassil, etc. within the territories of Ginji, according to the former custom and the usual practice of the English, let it remain undisturbed in Sallabad."

Again when, in the following year, the Moguls army had encamped in the neighbourhood of Ginji, Mr. Frenchfield and Mr. John Pitt were sent with the following petition by the President to the Vazier. Here the extracts will again explain themselves.

"Translation of the Petition presented to the Vazier Asad Khan, by order of the Honorable Elihu Yale and Council, in behalf of the Right Honorable Company, per Richard Frenchfield and John Pitt,

"1. That we may receive the king's firman for our affairs, under the kingdoms of Golcunda and Bijapur.

"2. That the annual rent of Pagodas 1,200 for Madras and Triplicane may be taken off.

"3. That Tandore, Pershawauk, and Egmore, three small towns near Madras, whose produce is about 300 pagodas per annum, we desire may be given us as a gratuity to the Company rent free.

"4. That we may have liberty to coin rupees with the king's stamp at Madras.

"5. That at Vizagapatam the Poligars and thieves, killing our people and plundering our houses of a great amount in goods and money, we request that this may be considered of, and a small fortification be permitted us, that for the future we may live without fear."

Their petition was granted, and on the 19th April, 1692, Mr. Frenchfield and Mr. Pitt with Native ambassadors arrived from Ginji at Madras with the firmans. Presents were exchanged, guns were fired, and Mr. President Yale arrayed himself in a habit sent by the Mogul, and road horse in that guise "the more to honor and please the Prince and his people that accompanied the firmans and nishans, who take particular notice and account of all such actions. Although the three villages of Egmore, Pershawauk and Tandore were thus granted by the Vazier, yet,the English had much trouble before they fairly obtained possession of the said towns. Finally the purwana arrived from Zulfikhar Khan on 19th March, 1694. which confirmed the Grant.

By the beginning of the year 1701 Zulfikhar Khan who was now known as Khan Bahadur was recalled by Aurangzebe and Dawood Khan was appointed Nabob of the Carnatic. Dawood Khan was a noble Pathan famous throughout the Deccan for his matchless daring and his love of strong drink, of whom it is recorded that when he visited Madras Mr. Pitt the father of the first Lord Chatham, the Governor of Madras gave him a grand entertainment in the Council Chamber and that the Pathan pledged the chief, largely in cordial waters and French Brandy amidst discharge of cannon.

Dawood Khan like his predecessor Zulfikhar Khan was bent upon getting a large subsidy from the Presidency of Fort Saint George; he was evidently bearing in mind the amount of 10000 pagodas received by Zulfikhar Khan for the grant of a Firman to the Company for the villages. When the Nabob found that he could not obtain his desires he played his intrigues jokes &c, but finding it in vain he proceeded to Chellumbrum threatening the English with an intention of attacking Fort Saint David and then Fort Saint George he had not in fact been bent upon blockading the forts but hoped that he would gain his object by this advance of his. This is illustrated by the fact that he shows his anxiety as

regards the health of the President Mr. Pitt as shown by the letter *from Dawood Khan to the Governor of Chinnapatanam.* "*I wish the Governor all health I received the friendly letter you sent me by Doctor Manuch and your Vakeel, and observe the contents thereof, and have likewise heard their request, and have given them my answer thereto, which they will acquaint you with. Pray write me often of your health.*"

It was afterwards intimated that Dawood Khan advanced as far as Saint Thome and the English Governor began to set up defence works and the Council proposed to send presents to the Nabob and the Dewan. Correspondence was opened with the Dewan and there seemed reconciliation and enmity repeatedly until the danger passed away when they found the Nabob went to the west of Poonamallee. About this time circumstances occurred which give a clear proof of the fidelity of the friendship of the Nabob towards the English although they were subjected to an ostensible blockade of Madras by Dawood Khan. He received an order from Aurangzebe the Mogul Emperor to oblige all Europeans to give security for all piracies committed in the Indian seas, subsequently a Husbulhukum was issued from the Emperor to the same effect and Dawood Khan was directed to communicate these orders to the English and the other European mercantile Companies. The nature of the Husbulhukum is exhibited in the following translation from the original persian.

"Translation of the Husbulhukum from the King with Asad Khan's seal, dated 16 November 1701 in the 45th year of the King's reign.

" To Dawood Khan, all health.

" The English and other Europeans having entered into a contract to defend our subjects from piracies committed on the seas; notwithstanding which they have seized and plundered Moor's ships : therefore I have written all Subahs and Dewans, that all manner of trade be interdicted with those nations throughout our dominions; and that you seize on all their effects wherever they can be found, and take them carefully in your possession, sending an inventory thereof to me; and it is likewise further ordered that you confine their persons, but not to close imprisonment. I write you this by the King's command, which you are to obey, and know that this is a firm decree for so doing; an answer to which, with the news that relates hereunto, we demand with all expedition."

The following extract being a copy of Mullah's declaration, shews how well the Nabob was inclined towards the English.

"This day (Friday 6th February, 1702), the Nabob, Dewan, Emam Beague, and Muhammed Amin Mersheriff, sent for us to the Dewan's house; where the Nabob told me that the great God knows that he ever had a hearty respect for the English, and did never wish them any hurt, saying, here is the Husbulhukum which the King has sent me to seize Factories and all their effects; which, as I style myself the King's slave, I must obey him, though, says he, we do not care to fight them, but in case they begin we are ready. The Nabob likewise told me that we had received of the late "*Advice*" frigate's wreck (the Mogul's Government claimed all wrecks as the property of the King) seven hundred thousand pagodas which appertains to the King, and we must be answerable for it, or if we had any firmans to this purpose we must show him which is the reason your effects are seized by the King's orders whose command we must obey. I did see the two Husbulhukums, one to the Nabob and one to the Dewan, the one sealed with wax the other with ink, to which the Nabob bid me send an answer. The Dewan at the same time telling me I should not be dejected, for they would be answerable for double what should be lost"

The proceedings of Dawood Khan and the receipt of the Husbulhukum were duly debated upon in Council and it was resolved that the President should send a letter to the Nabob. The President then writes the following in strict terms to the Nabob.

" This morning our Mullah came to me, who shows me the copy of an Order said to be from the great Asad Khan, charging all Europeans with Piracy, and that by a writing they are answerable for the same. We have been informed that there was such a writing extorted from the English, French, and Dutch at Surat, which amongst us is of no value, being forced from us; nor will the same be regarded more particularly by us, who have been so great sufferers ourselves; and besides, our King has not been at so little charge as two hundred thousand pagodas to extirpate those villains. The goods you have seized to day, I doubt not but you were advised what value was thereof, And as to what your Excellency was pleased to say relating to the wreck, we have the law of God and all nations on our side; for no ship is a wreck, whilst her proprietors keep possession, and had you taken the least thing of her, you must have been accountable, as you will be for many other things you have already done. Your Husbulhukum says, we are not to be close confined; and your Excellency said to the Mullah that you care not to fight us, but are resolved if possible to starve us by stopping all provisions. We can put no other construction on this, than declaring a war with all Europe nations, and accordingly we shall act." Dated in Fort St. George, 6th February 1702.

To this Dawood Khan replies with his usual mildness.

"I received your letter and observe the contents thereof; and as to what you write about stopping provisions and goods and your trade, it is done by the King's order, as a means to interdict your trading. You say that the King of England has spent 200,000 pagodas to destroy the Pirates which was our King made sensible of, it would redound to your advantage, you also wrote something else, but as for me I have no other order from the King than mentioned to you; but if you have any ill designs, I know how to deal with you; but I give you my best advice because I wish you well."

The Nabob showed his kindness more than once but the President failed to appreciate his kind mediations and answered the Nabob in the following terms.

"I received your Excellency's letter and observe the contents; and, as I take it, in that paper you call the King's order, there is nothing about stopping provisions, for that, in all parts of the world, is publishing a war between nation and nation; though we have sufficient for our people for two years, besides the sea open to us. That our King has been at 200,000 pa odas charge to suppress Pirates, is a thing known to all nations, as also to yours, for four of his men of war were in this road. We have lived in this country nearly one hundred years, and never had any ill designs nor can your Excellency, or any one else, charge us with any ; and it is very hard that such unreasonable orders should be issued out against us only, when they relate to all Europeans, none excepted as I can perceive; and whether it be for the good of your kingdom to put such orders in execution, your Excellency is the best judge. We are upon the defensive part and so shall continue, remembering the unspeakable damages you have not only done us in our estates, but also in our reputation, which is far more valuable to us, and will be most resented by the King of our nation.

The following drafts of the proposed Petitions to Aurangzebe, which the President Mr. Pitt declined to take into consideration, are worthy of notice.

"The method for the Governor of Chinnapatam to write His Majesty the Mogul, drawn by the Bukhshi :—

"Dawood Khan and Muhammad Seyied Dewan have received your Majesty's Husbulhukum to them, the purport whereof, is to seize our effects, stop our trade, and confine our persons. We humbly lay our lives and estates at your Majesty's mercy, and are always obedient to your commands, nor are we blame worthy; being altogether innocent of any Piracies committed either to Mussulmen or others, but on the contrary have made it the utmost of our endeavouring to destroy those rogues. Our ships are continually going and coming on this side, and to this hour never robbed or plundered any ship whatever. I hope your Majesty will take this into your gracious consideration and lay no blame upon us."

From the Nabob, Dewan, and Bukhshi to the King.

"The English of Chinnapatam humbly lay their lives and estates at your Majesty's mercy, whom we have invested round in order to seize their effects, and have already taken what goods we could find, nor are they disobedient to your Majesty's commands. We have made strict enquiry, and find that they have ships always coming and going to and fro in these parts, and to this hour it was never known that they have plundered either Mussulmen or others. Besides they have been very serviceable to your Majesty's armies in assisting Khan Bahadur against your enemies with their lives and fortunes, by whose means the Carnata country came to abound so much in wealth; and as to presents they will pay into your

Majesty's Treasury in the term of four years, the sum of......and will keep the seas clear in these parts. We humbly entreat your Majesty to be favourable to them, and lay no blame upon them."

As we have already indicated, the Government of Fort Saint George failed to appreciate the kind mediation of Dawood Khan. Though it was intimated by the Mullah that the Nabob wanted a large sum of money from the English, the President gave at first a dry answer but subsequently on 25th February 1702, he sent a present of oranges to the Nabob and arrangements were made for the settlement of the troubles with Dewan.

About this time Abdul Naby Khan, the Governor of Porto Novo, proceeded from Chillambaram, beseiged Fort Saint David (1st March 1702.) and seized a quantity of the Company's cloth to the value of 30 or 40 thousand pagodas, but the place was not closely invested. The Dutch were put under troubles at Negapatam from the Tanjore Country as well as the Danes at Tranquebar. The French, the Dutch and others finding that their trade with the interior stopped by the Nabob sent large presents to him and his Dewan in the shape of liquors, rarities, scarlet cloth, silks, China and Japan ware, and spices &c. Seeing all these presents the Nabob and the Dewan intimated the Mullah of the English that they should also make a present of 30,000 rupees which the Mullah refused. Meanwhile information was received (12th March, 1702) that the dispute between the English at Surat and the Mogul Government respecting the Piracies, had been finally settled, "the English having paid upwards of 282,000 rupees in broadcloth and other goods for the two ships taken by the Pirates in the Straits of Malacca." In spite of this reconciliation the Nabob refused to withdraw his forces from Fort St. George and even seems to have said to the Mullah that he could allege a thousand things against the English nation beyond their power to refute, from which it is quite obvious what he wanted. However matters now began to take a favourable turn. The Nabob sent his proposals to the Governor which are as follows.

"Whereas by a late order from the King all trading and provisions with the English has been interdicted at Fort Saint George and Fort Saint David, we the Nabob and Dewan do now reverse the said order, and do grant them free liberty to trade in

all places as heretofore they have done, without let or molestation; and to confirm the same to our people, do promise to give them our Purwannas directed to all Foujdars, Killadars, Corrodees, Deshais, Destramokys, Poligars, and inhabitants of all places whereto they trade, to be carried by our Chobdars.

"That whatever moneys, etc. have been taken away, either upon the roads or in towns, or in any place whatever, the said moneys, etc. shall be returned to the value of a Cowry, and our merchants set at liberty.

"That the Villages, and all that has been taken from them, shall be returned, and due satisfaction made for all the damages according to account.

"And whereas their trade has been stopped by the King's order, and goods and moneys seized, it is requisite that an order from the King be procured to revoke the former, which we oblige ourselves to do. Upon compliance with the aforesaid articles, twenty thousand rupees should be paid by the English to the Nabob, rupees five thousand secretly to the Dewan. Of these sums one half should be paid upon clearing the Villages, returning the gram they have there seized, taking off the stop on trade and provisions, and sending the Chobdars to the aforesaid officers with Perwannas to all parts of the country; whereby to order our trade to be as free as formerly, and to restore all goods which were seized, and now lie in Saint Thome; and when the whole business is completed the English to pay the other half."

And thus the famous seige which had lasted for more than 3 months was raised (5th May, 1702) and Dawood Khan received additional presents of liquors and rarities. The Nabob then marched away with his army; and lastly the Portuguese Militia was disbanded, and a treat was given to each Company by his Excellency the Governor. The departure of Dawood Khan was celebrated with four days successive feasting as appears from the next entry.

"Friday 22nd May. On the 19th Instant the Portuguese Militia, on the 20th one Company of Soldiers, the next day the other Company, and this day the Gunroom Crew, were handsomely treated with dinners under a large tent spread in the Inner Fort, and the Commission Officers of the respective Companies those evenings supped with the Governor," Again on the 25th, "the Governor and Council

and Trainbands were splendidly entertained with a supper at the Company's Garden; they having also been under arms in our late troubles."

Shortly after the Nabob's departure on 2nd November 1703 the Governor received informations from the Nabob's Camp, to the effect, that orders had been given to the Foujdar of Tripassore to raise forces to come and seize our towns; and eleven days afterwards the news was confirmed by the receipt of the following letter from the Foujdar.

"Translate of a letter from Tahir Khan, Foujdar of Tripassore, received November 13th, 1703.

"I wish Your Honour all health, About three months past I received a letter from Khan Bahadur to take possession of those villages you have, which are under the Poonamallee country. I was loth to acquaint you with this unwelcome news by reason of our friendship; but fresh orders are arrived to the Dewan and myself; and your Honour is sensible that the servant must obey his Master's orders; so that I can defer it now no longer. The occasion of my sending you this is to let you understand that if you will send one of your Vakeels to me, my friendship shall not be wanting to accommodate the matter."

Mr. Pitt's reply was cautious but sufficiently firm.

"To Tahir Khan, Foujdar of Tripassore.

November 15th, 1703.

"I received your letter and observe the contents, and can only return this answer. The towns you mention were given us by Asad Khan, the Grand Vazier, whose purwanna we have, in consideration of the good services we had done your king; which was much to the satisfaction of Khan Bahadur who afterwards gave order for the delivering them to us. When we thought it had been in this country, as in all other parts of the world, that whatever the Grand Vazier granted, the king always made it good or what reliance can there be on the favor of such great men's purwannas. I esteemed you always as you write yourself our friend, and am sorry you are commanded to execute such unjust orders; which will occasion no less than a difference between the two nations.—Who is the aggressor let the Great God judge. Our Vakeel is sick; if you send one hither, I will immediately give my answer to what he shall propose."

In June 1705 information reached the Governor, Mr. Pitt, that Dawood Khan had been on a visit to the King Aurungzebe, and had returned to the Carnatic with additional honours and powers. In March this year the Nabob was in the neighbourhood of Fort St. David, and a letter was received from the Agent and Council therein expressing their apprehensions of Dawood Khan, and requesting to be informed as to whether they could make him a

present. The Governor, Mr. Pitt, replied—"We believe it necessary to give the Nabob a present if he comes to your place, and hope that an amount of three or four hundred pagodas may do, and we would not have you to exceed five; but if you hear he intends to come to St. Thome, it would be very well if you could evade it, and send him only a present of some liquors; telling his people that you have no orders from Madras, and that the Governor of Madras will be grateful to him for his civility to you; for if you should make a present and we too, both may become considerable, whereas good part of one, if not all, may be saved if you can manage it as before directed"

In April the Nabob returned to Arcot and the Governor, Mr. Pitt, complimented him with one hundred bottles of liquor. And on 31st October the Governor received advices that Nabob Dawood Khan was come to Poonamallee, and from thence designed for St. Thome; upon which he immediately despatched the Mulla and Brahmin to him with a compliment. They returned to him with the tidings that the Nabob had received the Governor's compliment very well and did intend to come and stay for some days at a Garden house a little to the southward of the town; (which was ordered to be cleaned up for his reception if he continued in that resolution.) They also told him what they believed that the Nabob's arrival would not be with a design to give them any trouble, as could be inferred from the small force not exceeding five or six hundred horse and foot, he brought with him, and that he had shown an earnest desire to dine with the Governor.

This intelligence was not wholly satisfactory, as Dawood Khan, had the whole country at his command, and might have ordered other forces to follow him from Arcot. Moreover he spoke many kind things of the English nation, perhaps after the fashion of the Moors who "usually do (speak favourably) of all people, when they are carrying on the worst of designs against them." Accordingly two members of Council and the Secretary were sent to pay their respects to him at St. Thome; but were directed to give him no answer about the dinner, and to say that they had no instructions upon the subject. The next day, being Sunday, the three gentlemen proceeded to St. Thome, and met with "extraordinary kind reception." Dawood Khan presented them each with an emerald ring, worth about thirty or forty pagodas a piece; and also sent a jewel to the Governor, Mr. Pitt, of the value of a hun-

dred or hundred and fifty pagodas. But amidst all this ostentation he ardently pressed for an invitation to dinner; and though the deputation postponed their answer,yet the Governor, Mr. Pitt, considered it expedient to send an immediate invitation to the Nabob, upon the condition however, that he would not bring with him more than twenty of his guards. Dawood Khan made the necessary promise, and the Governor made the necessary preparations for the dinner. The result is fully recorded in the Consultations as follows

" Monday 4th November.—Narrain and the Mulla went to wait on the Nabob at St Thome as ordered this day, and the gentlemen of Council to the Garden, whither he came about noon ; when Narrian discerning that a considerable part of his forces followed him, at least 200 horse and foot, told him be hoped he did not expect the Governor should admit them all into the Fort, who he was confident would not admit any more than what was agreed on. Therefore he desired the Nabob to keep his promise, to which he answered that if he went all those must be admitted with him. So lighted at the Garden and bid Narrian go and acquaint the Governor with his resolution, and that if he would not be received with all his Company, it should be the same thing to him if we sent the dinner to him where he was at the Garden. With which message Narrian came, and soon after the Secretary confirmed the same; when the Governor positively refused to receive him with more than twenty men. So ordered the dinner immediately to be carried to him to the Garden, with all other necessaries ; whither the Secretary and Narrain returned, who were to acquaint the other gentlemen with the Governor's resolution; and that the Guns he intended to fire they should acquaint the Nabob were for the King's health, his own, and such of the Great Ministers of State as were his friends. About five in the evening the English getlemen returned from the Garden and gave the Governor the following account. That the Nabob first seemed out of humour at the answer that was sent him, when it was believed he would not dine there ; but after some pausing he dissembled his resentment and sat down to dinner, and ate heartily, and tasted the liquors sent him which he liked very well. After dinner the present was set before him, which at first he seemingly refused, but afterwards accepted of it; and soon after he rose up and returned to St. Thome."

Meanwhile Aurangzebe died in the camp at Ahmednuggar the 21st of February, 1707. He left behind him three sons, Moazzum, better known as Shah Aulum, who was Governor of bul; Azum Shah, who was Subadar of Guzerat; and Kam Buksh, ͻ was Governor of Bijapur. By his will he recommended that ιh Aulum should be recognised as Emperor, but that he and ım Shah should divide the empire; Shah Aulum taking the norrn and eastern provinces, with Delhi for his capital ; and Azum ιh taking all the country to the south and southwest, including the Deccan excepting Golcunda and Bijapur. These last menıed kingdoms were assigned to Kam Buksh.

The decease of Aurangzebe was followed by a war amongst his sons. No sooner the second son Azum Shah, heard of the news of his father's death, than he hurried to the camp at Ahmednuggar, and was immediately proclaimed Emperor of all India in perfect disregard of the will of Aurangzebe. Meantime Shah Aulum had assumed the imperial sway at Kabul. Azum Shah marched against him. A bloody battle was fought in the neighbourhood of Agra, in which Azum was slain. (Elphinstone dates this battle in June 1707) Another contest still remained. Kam Buksh was not contented with Golcunda and Bijapur, but aspired for the imperial throne. Shah Aulum attempted to win him over by concessions but in vain At last Shah Aulum sent an army into the Deccan to oppose him. After a considerable delay a battle took place near Hyderabad in February, 1709, at which Kam Buksh was mortally wounded. The result of the battle was that Shah Aulum Bahadur Shah who was the eldest of the three brothers, succeeded to the throne.

The flight of Kam Buksh to the sea coast tended the English for the 1st time to be brought into contact with the Emperor Shah Aulum. A friendly correspondence seems to have taken place between the Governor of Madras, Mr. Pitt, and Zodie Khan, the Royal Steward, and Khan Khanan Grand Vazier which can now be best explained by the following extracts from the Consultations.

"Saturday, 31st July, 1708.—This evening at four o'clock the Governor summoned the Council, and most of the Company's servants, with the chiefest of the European inhabitants, to accompany him to the garden, where he was met by all the Armenians, Persians, Moguls, Pathans, and Head Merchant Gentoo inhabitants of the place, there to receive a Husbulhukum from King Shah Aulum to the Government here, procured by Zodie Khan, Lord High Steward of said King's household, which was received with all ceremonies usual on such an occasion, by firing of great guns, etc.

The Husbulhukum was said to be from Khan Khanan Bahadur Zafur Jung, the Grand Vazier, in the following terms:—

"The Governor of Chinnapatanam may depend upon his Majesty's Royal Favour.

"The good and faithful services you have done His Majesty's subjects, has been represented to him by some of his Chief Ministers of State upon whose recommendation of your merits, a mark of his favour to you, he has ordered this Husbulhukum to be sent you to certify the same; not doubting but your deportment will continue to be such as to increase in fame and reputation; and according as you observe the Husbulhukum you may expect further marks of His Majesty's grace and countenance. Dated June 1st. Received July 31st, 1708."

" Saturday, 7th August.—The purport of the Husbulhukum from Shah Aulum seems to invite us to make our addresses to the King for a confirmation of our privileges; which oppurtunity we resolving to take hold of, believing we shall accomplish it for a much less to the Company, than if we defer it till the contests between the brothers are over; wherefore it is agreed that the Governor draws out a petition to the King, a letter to the Grand Vazier, and another to Zodie Khan, and lay them before the Council for their advice therein."

" Friday, 13, August:--The Governor lays before the Council this day for their opinion and advice, a Petition he had drawn up to King Shah Aulum, a letter to the Grand Vazier, a letter to Zulfikhar Khan and another to Zodie Khan; which were all read, and agreed to be put in the Persian language, and to be dispatched with all expedition, that so they may arrive before the King comes to Golcunda.

### " Petition to the King Shah Aulum.

" God grant the great King Shah Aulum may live for ever, is the hearty prayers of the Governor of Chinnapatanam, and of all the English Nation in your Majesty's Dominion, who have been here lately blessed with your Majesty's most Gracious and Royal Husbulhucum; and for your Majesty's commands therein, they shall always be kept as sacred as they were in the time of your Majesty's Royal Predecessors, who were pleased to bestow their Royal favours on us in granting us several Privileges to encourage us in our trade; 'for a confirmation of which we humbly Petition your Majesty to grant us your Royal Firman, with what additional favours your Majesty in your Royal Wisdom shall think fit; which we shall not only record in our books but in our hearts also; and as in duty bound shall ever pray for your Majesty's long and prosperous reign, and that you may be always so victorious as to lay your feet on the neck of your enemies."

### To His Highness Khan Khanan Bahadur, Zafur Jung, Grand Vazir.

"Your Highness's noble qualifications and virtues being known to all the world, which increase by your daily giving instances of your justice and mercy, and particularly your favours and protection which you so liberally bestow on all strangers in your King's dominions; of which we here have a late instance in receiving the blessing of His Majesty's royal Husbulhucum; which we must attribute to your Highness's favour and great care of us; for which we return our most humble thanks; and humbly request that as we now send our Petition to the great King Shah Aulum, humbly desiring his Royal Firman for a confirmation of our privileges according to sallabad throughout his dominion: that your Highness would be pleased to countenance and assist us in procuring the same; for which you shall not only find us grateful but dutiful; and shall always pray for your Highness's health and prosperity, and for ever to be blessed with the favour of your great King."

### " To Zulfikhar Khan, etc.

" The many obligations we lie under to your Highness are never to be forgotten, being rivetted in our memories as well as recorded in our books; which we should have often acknowledged, but prevented by the great distance and troubles of the

country; yet nevertheless we never failed to enquire after your Highness's health; which God continue.

"Your Highness is well acquainted with the privileges our nation enjoyed in the reign of the great Aurangzebe of blessed memory, which we are endeavouring to get confirmation by a Royal Firman from the great King Shah Aulum that we and our trade may go on in all parts according to sallabad to effect which we humbly petition that your Highness will continue your constant favours to us in speaking in our behalves as an opportunity presents, for which we shall be always grateful and pray for your Highness's health and prosperity."

## "To His Excellency Zoodie Khan the Lord High Steward of the King's Household.

"It is your noble and generous mind that have drawn this trouble of our application to you, and as I wrote you in my last letter, which I delivered to Aga Makeen, I now send our humble Petition to the King, and address to the Grand Vazier; copies of which I here enclose to your Excellency, humbly requesting that you will favour us with the management thereof.

"We are not ignorant of what should accompany such Petitions and addresses, but the hazards and troubles in the way prevent us from performing that part at present, in which I humbly desire your Excellency's advice and direction as to what would be acceptable to His Majesty, the Grand Vazier and such others where you think it is necessary and we shall endeavour to procure it if possible.

"Your Excellency will see that we desire a Firman to confirm our privileges according to sallabad in all his dominions, unless His Majesty shall, out of his Royal bounty, bestow some new favours on us. Your Excellency cannot but know that Miliapore (St. Thome) is a troublesome neighbourhood to us creating always disputes and quarrels, of little advantage to the King nor will it ever be more; which could we obtain, and the town of Trivatore on the other side of us, it would make us easy, and increase the riches of the King's country.

"And where as the goods we import are generally carried to the capital cities of Golcunda and Bijapur, &c. which trade we should much increase if there was no custom paid upon them between this place and those cities; and that the Mettas about us which of late years have been increased to the plague and ruin of trade, were laid aside, which only find employs for some little people, who destroy trade by their vexation and extortion, and in the main very much lessen the King's revenue.

"And we humbly desire that you would get it inserted in a Firman that whenever we are so unfortunate as to lose any ship in any part of His Majesty's dominions, we shall have the liberty to preserve what we can of the wreck, without any molestation from the Government; which is not only practised throughout the world, but the inhabitants are generally commanded to assist therein. For it is a great hardship that, after the great risk that your people have run of their lives, they shall not be at liberty to save what they can of their estates. We must own with great thankfulness that this justice has been granted us by former purwanas from Khan Bahadur and the present Nabob, but as it has been formerly disputed it may again, which nothing but the King's gracious grant can prevent.

"We extremely want the King's blessing and favours to give new life to our trade, for since your Excellency went, hence this place has lost nearly three lakhs of pagodas by misfortunes and most by pirates; so that it is become poor, and nothing can contribute to the retrieving our losses but God's blessing the King's favour and your Excellency's continuance in assisting of us.

"Here are ships in a few days that will depart for Pegu, when we shall write the King what you advised in your former letter, that an Ambassador was coming to him. Khan Bahadur always showed himself a friend to our nation; whose favours we cannot but retain with thankfulness; so have wrote him a letter which comes herewith, and a copy of it for your Excellency, we leave it to your pleasure whether it shall be delivered him.

"If please God we are so fortunate as to be blessed with the King's favour, as to obtain his Royal Firman, we humbly entreat your Excellency to appoint some able person to see it so fully penned as that it may not admit of any dispute from Nabobs and Governors, where the same is to be executed. Our dependence is entirely on your Excellency's friendship, for which we shall be always full of our acknowledgments and heartily wish your Excellency and all your family health and prosperity."

By the end of 1708 Nabob Dawood Khan proceeded to join the Emperor Shah Aulum at Golcunda, and before his departure he gave the English a Purwanna for the five villages of Trivitore, Vasalawada, Santunganda, Lungumbaca, and Cutteewaca yielding an annual rent of fifteen hundred pagodas and the grant was confirmed by the King, Shah Aulum through his Steward, Zodie Khan. The Nabob also gave the Company a piece of ground of about forty acres at St. Thomas Mount in order that a house with a garden attached, might be built therein as a sanitarium for the Company's servants.

This fresh grant of the Nabob to the English was viewed with deep jealousy by Yeavellappa the Renter of Poonamallee and when the Nabob was about to leave the Carnatic, he found fittest oppurtunity of carrying out his designs. Accordingly he pursuaded the Nabob to revoke, the grant of the villages to the English on the ground that they belonged to Zulfikhar Khan's Jaghire.

Meanwhile Dawood Khan was recalled to Delhi in consequence of the rise of the Sikhs, was made, Subadar of Golcunda; and finally he was made the Subadar of Gujerat and Kandesh. But before long he met with his death at the moment of victory in a battle with Hussain Ali Khan at Burhampur in 1715. (*Madras in olden times* p. 194-356. *Mill's Hist. of Brit. India Vol. iii p.* 438 *Elphinston's Hist. of India* p. 248. *Kurnool. A Monograph.* p 10-12).

Dawood Khan was succeeded by Sadatulla Khan in 1710 and he appears to have retained the Government until his death in 1732. He is briefly mentioned by Ormes as having been a regular and acknowledged Nabob of the Carnatic and it was he who attempted to render the Office hereditary.

Sadatulla Khan renewed the socalled demand made by Dawood Khan and required the Governor, Mr. Fraser of Fort St. George to deliver up the five out-towns to the Renter of Poonamallee. The English Governor intimated to him " that my noble great friend, the late Dawood Khan, gave an equivalent out of his own Jaghire to the Great Zulfikhar Khan which makes that matter even and thus far I am in the right; and you likewise know that I gave away more than those villages brought in, so that the English here lived in all friendly tranquillity with the late Nabob, until Yeavellappa, that plague of the poor and Cockatrice of all venom, when at Cudapa never let the Nabob be quiet till he had gained his point to revoke the several former as well as late Purwannas, which confirmed those villages to our Company. So that one Purwanna is not sufficient to take away the force and power of all our former grants under the Nabob's signature and great chop; by which you would make the promise, faith, and truth of a great man of no more value than that of an ordinary man; which is a great derogation to the honor of a great personage."

" As for the four old villages, they were granted and confirmed to us about twenty years ago by the then Prince Kam Buksh, the great Asad Khan, and the then Zulfikhar Khan, now Khan Bahadur, under their several and respective larger seals."

Zulfikhar Khan was also petitioned with the result that the grant was finally confirmed (1711).

We have seen how Zulfikhar Khan and Dawood Khan had beseiged and captured the fort of Ginji (1672-1698) during the reign of Aurangzebe and how Mogul Governors were appointed and were given powers to rule the country around. But during the anarchy which followed the death of Aurangzebe these governors who were Rajpoots by caste affected independance and assumed the rank of Rajahs. Serope Singh was now (1711) the Rajah of Ginji, and the English Governor, Mr. Robert of Fort Saint David

had been security to him for the sums collected by the Renters, although the country in which this Fort was situated belonged directly to Sadatulla Khan. It so happened that the Renters ran away and Serope Singh carried away two European Officers as prisoners by way of expediting a settlement for the Revenue. The English in return attacked the Fort of Ginji and carried three more men as prisoners (February 1711). Then followed the blockade of Fort Saint David by forces from Ginji under Mahabut Khan. Great losses were sustained on both sides. The country around the fort of Ginji was devastated by the then English Governor, Mr. Fraser. The Rajah of Ginji then sued for peace and it was finally concluded in April 1712 through the mediation of the French Governor at Pondicherry. Meanwhile this state of affairs was intimated to Zulfikhar Khan and Sadatulla Khan both of whom do not seem to have taken steps against Serope Singh. However it was in the year 1714 that the Nabob of Carnatic turned his attention towards Ginji which was defended by Tajab Singh, Serope Singh's son and captured the fortress of that place.

Meantime Bahadur Shah died in 1712 and was succeeded by Moazzum styled Jahandar Shah. But this Jahandar Shah was defeated near Agra by his nephew Furrukhsier and fled to Delhi accompanied by Zulfikhar Khan where they were besieged and put to death in 1713. Thus ended one of the ablest commanders of the Mogul army who was once the Commander-in-chief of the Carnatic and then Subadar of Golcunda and who had repeatedly shown his kindness to the English Merchants at Fort Saint George and other places by generously granting them Purwannas for different villages and got these confirmed by the Emperor at Delhi.

The death of Zulfikhar Khan brought orders from the King's Court for the reassumption of all his lands granted him by Aurangzebe including the five out-towns granted to the English near Fort Saint George, but it did not affect the Nabobship of Sadatulla Khan. The new King Furrukhsier confirmed Sadatulla Khan in the Government of Carnatic by sending him a Firman. A second attempt was made by Serope Singh in 1713 for the capture of Fort Saint David but no decisive success attained him. Chin Kulich Khan son of Ghaziuddin Khan was appointed Subadar of the Deccan country including Carnata, Bijapur, and Golcunda

about the close of Furrukhsier's reign. It was this Subadar who became independant in the time of Muhammed Shah,who styled himself the Nizam (Regulator) of the Deccan.

The government under Sadatulla Khan was carried on in a peaceful manner, and the Nabob never liked to keep himself engaged in wars except on extremely urged circumstances and with this view he reduced his standing army having some thing like 500 horse and 1000 foot. It was this action of the Nabob that led to the rebellion of the Rajah of Ginji and to the attack of the Fort Saint David seldom the intense idea of making friendship with the English left his mind and he on more than one occasion like his predecessor Dawood Khan displayed his intense friendship by continually postponing the carrying out of the Emperor's orders for the resumption of the out-towns granted to the British East India Company and he did this kind of thing on more than one occasion without receiving any presents from the English before hand. If there had occurred any suspension of the friendship it is qnite clear that it was owing to the counsel of his Dewan (Sunka Rama) or any such member of his official staff. The peaceful state of the relation between the Government of Fort Saint George and Sadatulla Khan can be seen by the fact that the Nabob received an invitation from the British East India Company in February, 1719.

About this time (1719) the two Saiyeds found out the ingratitude of the Emperor Furrukhsier who tried to pull down the powers and be free from being a puppet under them. They raised an insurrection,defeated Furrukhsier,and afterwards dragged him from his palace, killed him and placed Muhammed Shah on the throne of Delhi(1720).Chin Kulich Khan who had been recalled by Furrukhseir from the Deccan in favour of Saiyed Husain Ali and had been made Governor of Malwa was now confirmed in the latter office. While matters were thus going on Husain Ali was assassinated by Chin Kulich Khan who now made himself the permanent Subadar of the Deccan.

About 1721 rumours were spread of the coming of Chin Kulich Khan with a powerful army, and that he had summoned all the Nabobs of this country to give an account of their management. But every thing went peacefully until 1724 when a

battle seems to have been fought near Hyderabad between Chin KulichKhan and the Nabobs of Carnatic, Cadappa, and of Hyderabad in which the former gained a complete victory. Then followed a battle between Tahir Khan and Abdul Nabi Khan for the possession of Ginji in which the latter was killed and the former mortally wounded, at that time Sadatulla Khan entered and took possession of the Fort.

The next few years of his life Sadatulla Khan appears to have enjoyed comparative tranquility in his Nabobship of Carnatic. The tranquility and peaceful state of matters continued till 1732, when reports came that the Mahrattas are entering into the Carnatic, Sadatulla Khan and Abdul Nabi Khan, Pathan Nabob of Cadappa, marched against them ; but nothing further is known of the expected strife. However peace seems to have been concluded between the Nizam and the Peishwa of the Mahrattas who consequently returned to their country. Meanwhile an incident occurred which tended to prove the intensity of Nabob's friendship with the English of Fort Saint George. The Nabob's wife died about this time (1732) and letter of condolence, addressed to the Nabob by the English Governor, awoke feelings of greater friendship in the Nabob who now showed his friendship by passing orders advantageous to the English. In fact, through means of Imam Sahib his Bukhshi, the paymaster and one of the greatest influencial man of his court, he sent orders to the several Havaldars of towns to give all the liberty possible to the English merchants, to serve them only, and not to permit of any hindrance whatever. The following is a circular order sent accordingly by the Nabob of Arcot to the several Havaldars under his jurisdiction.

"The people of the Governor of Madras, who come to your country to buy cloth, is the occasion of my writing this ; to let you know it is my will you give strict order to all the merchants in your parts, to sell such goods as are proper for the Governor of Madras only to his people, and that they immediately deliver whatever cloth they have ready to his Gumashtas. What they refuse you permit them to sell any where. Take care that none buy such goods in your parts but his people ; for this is my strict command ; and take penalties from your merchants to perform the same."

The Havaldars to whom the above order was despatched, were the Havaldars of Conjeveram and Poonamallee, of Walladur, of Vellore, of Salavacca and Collepetta, of Cudangallee, of Canaca-

yoor and Trevatool, and of Poonamallee, and the Havaldar of great Conjeveram.

Sadatulla Khan died this year (1732) probably of grief for the loss of his wife. The Nabob had no issue and had therefore adopted the two sons of his brother, appointing the elder Dost Ali to be the Nabob of Arcot, the younger Bakher Ali to be the Governor of Vellore, and Ghulam Husain Khan the nephew of his wife to be the Dewan of Arcot. These dispositions were first made without that deference towards the Nizam, which the latter had determined to establish throughout the governments under his jurisdiction. However we find that Dost Ali and Ghulam Husain Khan appointed by direction from Chin Kulich Khan, the one Nabob and the other Dewan of the Carnatic country, it being agreed on all sides that these appointments will be confirmed from the Court The firman granted to Dost Ali professed to come from Muhammed Shah, at that time Emperor at Delhi runs as follows :—

"Saturday, 13th January 1733 :—This firman granted by me, Muhammed Shah Padshaw Ghazee, to Dost Ali Khan. My khanazad you may observe I have a great favour towards you. I am very sorry for the death of Sadatulla Khan Bahadur, you are now in the room of the late Nabob, to look after the King's affairs, with the greatest faithfulness, diligence, and honour. That nothing may happen contrary to the method that the old Nabob used. Loose none of his good rules and maxims; by which you will get a good name among my faithful servants. I reckon you among them, and have sent you a Sarapaw, and a Serpainch set with stones by my Goshburdar, which you must receive with great respect and go out to meet it and then wear it yourself. See that you always obey my will."

About this time there were dissensions in the other parts of Southern India also. The Rajah of Mysore died in 1731 and his successor was a mere puppet in the hands of those two celebrated ministers, Deoraj and Nunjeraj who subsequently were in their turn compelled to give way to Hyder Ali the father of Tippu Sultan. There had been continual civil war in Cadappa country ever since the death of the Nabob Abdul Nabi Khan. The Mahrattas plundered Vangalore adjoining to Cadappa and penetrated into the Carnatic. The country of Carnata suffered this time greatly from a general famine which broke out not owing to the scarcity of any rain but owing to the neglect of repairing tanks and other water reservoirs. To add to these troubles in the state of the country Dost Ali gave up the management of affairs to those who would struggle for it; and devoted himself chiefly to a religious life. This gave occasion

to every violent contests between his sons one of which forced the Nabob himself to fly from Arcot The conflict between the princes tended to empower their brother-in-law Chunda Sahib who had married Dost Ali's daughter and had also given his daughter in marriage to Ghulam Husain Khan the Dewan who was merely a puppet in the hands of Chunda Sahib. In October 1735 Sufder Ali, Chunda Sahib, and Khan Bahadur the King's Dewan, paid a visit to St. Thome; where upon, in accordance with the advice of Imam Sahib, an officer of high rank at Arcot and a great friend of the English, presents amounting in the whole to 1936 pagodas 18 fanams and 55 cash, were despatched to all the above gentlemen by the Governor Mr. Benyon. The result was that many friendly Takeeds were issued in favour of the English Governor at Madras, by Sufder Ali Khan to his governors of Punnaree and Pulicat ordering them to excuse the customs on animals &c. carried to and from Madras.

The Takeeds are as follows:—

" Takeed from Imam Sahib to Muhammed Mukhdoom, Governor of Punnaree and Pulicat, October, 13th 1735.

" I have been lately informed that the Governor of Madras's people, going and coming to and from Vizagapatam by the way of Punnaree and Pulicat, have been often stopped by your people for jancan; for which cause I write to inform you that as there is no difference between the Governor and me, therefore you must not stop or hinder his people on any pretence whatever".

" From Sufder Ali Khan to Siddi Basheer, October 13, 1735.

" I am informed that you have often stopped the people from digging clay to make bricks for the Governor of Madras; wherefore I write you that, as soon as you see this my purwanna, you shall no more stop or hinder his people, but let every thing be done relating to this affair as usual".

" From the same person, to the same person, October 3rd, 1735.

" There is strict friendship lately settled between me and the Governor of Madras and we are as brothers. I therefore command you to obey whatever orders you receive from him, as you would from myself, without any hinderance or interruption; in which you are to observe this as a strict Takeed; and in all things relating to the Mettow, &c. you are to let them go on according to Sallabad; and whatever Takeeds I have sent you before this you are to act according to the contents of them".

" From Imam Sahib to Governor Benyon. December 1st, 1735.

" I have not received any letter from your Honor a great while, but had often wished for them. According to your honor's desire I have procured Nabob Sufder

Ali Khan's three purwannas to the Havaldar of Poonamallee country which I now send to your Honor and their attested copies, under the seal of the Cauzi at Arcot; so your Honor may keep the originals and send their copies to the Havaldar. The Nabob's son Sufder Ali Khan and Chunda Sahib have your Honor's friendship often in remembrance and speak much of your praise.

"Sufder Ali Khan has lately received from the Mogul's Court the honor to command 5000 horse; a nukharah and a flag was sent him on the occasion, and he is named Sadatulla Khan, and to Chunda Sahib has been given the command of 2500 horse, and the name of Hussan Dost Khan. On which it will be proper and look friend'y for your honor to write them letters of congratulation. I desire your Honor will always believe me as ready to serve in yours as my own affairs."

"Takeed from Nabob Sufder Ali Khan to Siddi Basheer, Havaldar of Poonamallee. October 21st, 1735.

"I have granted free of Customs, all cattle that is carried in and out of Madras so you are to take none on them.

"Another Takeed from the same person to the same. October 21st, 1735.

"I have granted free of Customs of all firewood, bratty, straw, grass, and such like things carried into Madras; so you are to take none on them. This you are to observe as a strict Takeed."

Meanwhile Chanda Sahib totally usurped the Dewanship of Ghulam Husain Khan and the dissensions in Trichnopoly led him to become all powerful. After the demise of the Rajah of Trichnopoly in 1732 disputes arose for the succession between the Rani and her son; Chunda Sahib then advanced with an army accompanied with Sufder Ali and after proclaiming his tone to the Rani he entered the part and imprisoned the Rani who died of grief, and the kingdom of Trichnopoly thus yielded to the authority of the ambitious man (*Ormes Vol. i p. 38. Wilks Southern India Vol. i p. 249.*) The Muhammedan occupation of the Hindu State of Trichnopoly added to the previously existing hostility of the Mahrattas against the Nizam and finally led to the sudden incursion of the Mahrattas into Southern India (Carnatic) 1738.

In this year there had been some disputes between the English and the Nabob of Rajamundry. It is worthy of notice that this Nabob was no other than Anwaruddin Khan the gentleman who subsequently become Nabob of Arcot. He was the father of the celebrated Muhammed Ali, the close ally and friend of the English, and the founder of the Wallajah Family. In the following year there

was a great revolution at Delhi caused by the invasion of Nadar Shah, which resulted in a great massacre in the Mogul capital to which the Emperor Muhammed Shah was compelled to be an eye witness. It was this invasion that caused the Mahrattas under Baji Rao to suspend their project of advancing into the Carnatic. The danger being now passed away, Baji Rao sent a large army into the Carnatic with a further intention of taking back Tanjore which had formerly belonged to the Mahrattas from the Carnatic Nabob. A serious battle however was fought between the Nabob and the Mahrattas near the pass of Damalcharri in which Dost Ali Khan was defeated and killed, and his son Sufder Ali fled to Vellore. The Mahrattas entered Conjeevaram and plundered the town and advanced as far as Trivetore, peace seems to have however made by the Moors with the Mahrattas in the end of the year 1740 Sufder Ali Khan the son-in heir of the late Nabob bought off Raghojee Bhonsla, the Maharatta leader who made a secret compact with him to crush Chunda Sahib who was then in possession of Trichnopoly, and who had for some time executed jealousy and apprehension of the Court at Arcot.

The death of Baji Rao in 1740, changed the current of affairs. Raghoji Bhonsla left the main army and hastened to Satara to prevent the succession of the son of Baji Rao to the Peishwaship. But Balaji Bajee Rao, the son of Baji Rao being appointed Peishwa, Raghoji Bhonsla had to return to Carnatic to prosecute his designs, against Trichnopoly; and we actually find the Mahrattas plundering the Country near Porto Novo in December 1740. Trichnopoly was beseiged by Raghoji Bhonsla and Chunda Sahib finding that he could not withstand Baji Rao gave up himself to the discretion of the Mahratta Government and agreed to pay the latter a sum of 8 lacs of Rupee as a ransom,. Chunda Sahib's wife pretended a distrust and said that she had no sum as large as this whereof Chunda Sahib was carried to Satara.

Meanwhile the state of Trichnopoly was put under Mahratta viceroy Morari Rao with 4000 horse until Saho Raja should give further orders, But all this time Sufder Ali Khan the Nabob of Arcot had shut himself up in Ginji and when the Mahrattas were gone he wrote a congratulatory letter to the English at Madras although he apprehended the return of the Mahrat-

tas with Chunda Sahib who were now marching against Mysore; the Nabob Sufder Ali tried to secure complete friendship with the English at Madras and pay visits to the town more than once along with his family although the capture of Trichnopoly followed by a short period of peace for the Nabob yet Sufder Ali who continued Nabob of Arcot in his father's place, feared the Nizam who had great claims on the former. For thirty years the musnud of the Carnatic had been occupied in succession by the Nawayet Nabobs:—Sadatulla Khan, Dost Ali and Sufder Ali. Dost Ali however had taken advantage of the convulsions of the empire to withhold the revenues due to the Nizam. His son Sufder Ali was therefore in mortal fear incurring the Nizam's resentment. He had, as we have seen, despatched the women and children of his family to Madras and he no longer kept his Court in the open and defenceless city of Arcot, but took up his residence in the famous citadel at Vellore. Meantime an assesment had been levied from all the towns and forts in the Carnatic, in order to discharge the ransom due to the Mahrattas.

At that time the richest fort, subject to the Nabobship of Arcot, was that of Vellore where the Nabob was staying. The Governor of Vellore was Murthuza Ali. This was a relative of Sufder Ali he had also married Sufder Ali's sister and these circumstances combined with the reception he was giving to the Nabob at Vellore, induced him to believe that he ought to be excused from paying his share of the ransom due to the Mahrattas. If however Murthuza Ali had been permitted to escape, other governors of the forts would have refused to pay up. Accordingly Sufder Ali insisted upon the quota being paid by Murthuza Ali and threatened to dispossess him of the Government of Vellore if he continued to keep back the money. Accordingly Murthuza Ali then resolved of putting to death his brother-in-law. The Nabob Sufder Ali Khan however was poisoned and when the effect of the poison was overcome by the Nabob he was assassinated by a Pathan who had been hired for the purpose by Murthuza Ali Khan. Murthuza Ali Khan congratulated himself upon his success. In the middle of October 1742 Nabob Murthuza Ali Khan let out in a palanquin accompanied by Nabob Herasuth Khan and other great men, for Arcot, where Murthuza Ali Khan was proclaimed Subadar and Nabob of the Carnatic.

The death of Sufder Ali Khan and the accession of Murthuza Ali Khan caused much disturbance in the Carnatic. The army would not accept Murthuza Ali. Ali Nakhi Khan the nephew of the demised Sufder Ali Khan and Baday Sahib the brother of Chunda Sahib and Mir Asad began to plot against the Nabob with the English at Madras and even many of the poligars were discontented and Morari Rao of Trichnopoly commenced his plundering operatory. Amidst this of late of matters Murthuza Ali could not find himself secure and so at night escaped from Arcot in a covered palanquin in a woman's dress to Vellore. Immediately after this flight the army placed the young son of Sufder Ali named Nabob Muhammed Saied Khan upon the throne of the Carnatic.

The Nabobship of Muhammed Saied Khan opened friendly negotiations with the English and the Nabob was pleased at first to make several grants in the beginning of 1743 which are as follows :—

1. Grant of the villages of Ernavore, Saudian, Copang, Vepery, Perambore and Poodoopauck.

2. A grant of liberty of coining Arcot rupees and pagodas, according to the usage and practice of country Mints.

3. For lessening the duties on sundry goods brought in and carried out of Chintadripettah and for taking off entirely the duties on other goods as per account thereof entered.

4. A grant of one adda on every Collum of paddy produced in the countries of Poonamallee, Manincongalum. Peddapolum, and Perambauk to be applied to the maintenance of the pagodas at Chintadripettah.

5. A grant of village of Cadapauck to Andiapah Naick :—

Sunnads from the Emperor, Muhammed Shah confirming these grants were duly received and despatched to the English Governor. About this time Nizam with his son Nasir Jung advanced into the Carnatic to settle the disturbed state of affairs in this country and to place the new Nabob under his immediate control with an inward intention of capturing the Mahratta state of Trichnopoly. The Nabob and the English entered into friendly correspondence with the Nizam who duly granted the English complete security and promised the same to Nabob Sadatulla Khan on his paying a sum of 10 lacs of rupees which has not complied with by the Nabob. The Government of the Carnatic thereupon

was temporarily entrusted to Khaja Abdulla Khan and his brother was made the commander of the province by Nizam-ul-Mulk. Meanwhile Nizam captured the fort of Trichnopoly in 1743 and brought all the country round Arcot, under his direction.

Reports were spread about this time that the Mahrattas were advancing to the south to take back Trichnopoly from the Nizam with the result that all the strong fortresses were garrisoned by the Nizam's force to meet the expected danger. However the danger passed away. It seems by the accomodation being made between the Mahrattas and the Nizam and the latter peacefully returning to his Capital. About the middle of 1744 Nizamul-Mulk returned to Carnatic to settle the several Nabobships under his control as of Cundanore, Golcunda, Cadappa and Arcot the last of which he had temporarily bestowed on Khaja Abdulla Khan. But he dying the night he received his Commission, the Nizam had conferred it on Anwaruddin Khan with his son Mahfuz Khan as Dewan.

Anwaruddin Khan was the son of Muhammed Anwar Khan who distinguished by his great crudition and by the application of it to the explanation of the original test of the Koran made pilgrimage to Mecca. At his return from this voyage Muhammed Anwar was appointed by Aurangzebe to be one of those religious officers who are appointed to offer up daily prayers for the health and prosperity of the sovereign. In consequence of this appointment he received a pension and was ennobled by being ranked as a Commandar of 250 horse with the right of taking the title of "Khan" which signifies lord or rather chieftain. This title would appear incompatible with the characters of religious man, if every title in Hindustan did not consist in a military commission of which it is supposed, although rarely insisted on that the person who receives the Commission shall maintain a certain number of horse for the Emperor's service. With these honors and advantages Muhammed Anwar retired to Gopamow, his native place; and these finished his days. At first Anwaruddin was made Khan by the Emperor as his father. He was afterwards raised to the command of 500 horse and was appointed Governor of the District of Coora, Ghaziabad. Ghyasuddin Khan the Subadar of Southern Provinces gave him a post of considerable trust and profit in the city of Surat. After the death of Ghyasuddin, his son Nizam-ul-Mulk who succeeded to

the Nabobship of the Southern Provinces appointed Anwaruddin Khan, Nabob of the Ellore and Rajamundry countries, which he governed from the year 1725 to 1741. During the interval between his Nabobship of Rajamundry and the Nabobship of Carnatic he had been master of some of the principal stations in Golcunda. Nizam-ul-Mulk then appointed him to administer the Government of Carnatic, in which choice he seems to have been influenced by his opinion of the necessity of placing a province in which he suspected commotions under the direction of a brave and experienced soldier, such was Anwaruddin but against whose accession to the Nabob of the Carnatic the people had taken an aversion from causes independent of his personal character.

Hardly two months had elapsed when a great tragedy was caused by Murthuza Ali Khan. Murthuza Ali Khan plotted against the life of Saduth Ali Khan son of Sufder Ali Khan and expected by this to have had it in his power to seize the Government and by sums of money to get it confirmed to him from the Nizam and the Emperor. He arranged for the intented murder with a pathan Adil Khan when he promised to give 6 lacs of Rupees for the purpose. The Mosque was the place pitched on to put their design in execution against the Nabob. They had waited eleven days in expectation of seeing him there but an indisposition had kept him from going; and the 22nd which was Friday when they perform service at the Mosque he purposed to have gone, but having ordered our people to attend him that morning with the present he was so curious as to open and to look on every article, which took up two hours; and after our people were dismissed he sent to know if the service of the Mosque was over, and word being brought that it was he retired to his chamber and providentially escaped from the wicked design formed against his life. The Pathan and eleven of his companions were cut off immedeately and two more executed one of whom confessed the whole affair and had the obligation about him signed and sealed by Murthuza Ali Khan for the payment of the two lacs on their performing the above conditions. The Nabob hereupon sent for his son, from Trichnopoly, doubled the guard at Arcot, and it is said is preparing to go against Vellore Fort where Murthuza Ali Khan is at present, in order to bring him to justice.

Anwaruddin Khan made fresh alliance with the English at Madras, an alliance the bonds of which he kept to the very last

day of his life and which had worked itself in his son Muhammed Ali and almost the whole of the "Wallajah Family."He gave Sunnad to the British Governor to coin the Arcot rupee on new scale allowing him a reasonable profit after defraying the Mint charges &c. The English also had paid him the friendly homage and sent him the usual presents &c. At this juncture a war broke out between France and England which caused the latter to seek the friendship of the Nabob Anwaruddin Khan in a firm basis. A copy of the letter from Anwaruddin Khan and the answer to him shows clearly the state of affairs above mentioned and gives a complete security of the friendship with the English.

"From Nabob Anwaruddin Khan Bahadur, Subah of the Province at Madegiry near Bassawapatam, received March 2nd, 1745-

"I am informed that there has been war declared between the Kings of England and France, by which means your Honor and the Governor of Pondicherry are likely to have disturbances with each other. But as the seaport towns belong to the Great Mogul, it is by no means proper that you and the French should quarrel and have disputes together there. There have been lately some disturbances in Bengal on account of the Germans; but it is very improper to have commotions raised in the seaports of Hindustan which belong to his most sovereign Majes ty the Great Mogul, and where nothing of this nature has ever been suffered. I must now advise you, therefore, that it will upon all accounts the best for both nations to live in peace and friendship with each other; and when your Europe ships arrive near the seaports to act hostilities, you will lay your positive orders on them not to fight there, for the end of these things will not be good.

"By God Almighty's grace, Ballajee Naick has been entirely defeated by the Muhammedan army, and run away out of their sight. But our army is in pursuit of the enemy, and by the belessing of God matters will be accommodated in a short time. What can I say more.,—

"To His Excellency Nabob Anwaruddin Khan Bahadur, May the 14th 1745.

"I received your Excellency's perwanna in which you are pleased to mention that as there is war commenced between the English and French nation, that you had in order to prevent any molestation happening to the ships belonging to the subjects of his most Excellent Majesty the Great Mogul empowered Haji Abdul Hadi, Foujdar of Mylapoor, to deliver out passes in your name to the subjects of his said Majesty, as well as to strangers; and also to wear the Moors colours in their voyages to and fro in the several parts of India. By virtue of which you are pleased to direct that they are not to be interrupted in their voyages ; and if they should be that the persons so offending will be liable to your displeasure. To which with all respect I beg leave to say that the amity that subsists between the high end mighty Emperor the Great Mogul, and His Majesty of England, will not permit the English subjects to offer any violence or acts of hostility to the ships belonging to the subjects of the

great Mogul. May it please your Excellency, that sometimes differences arise between the several princes in Europe, as particularly there is now between the English and French; in which case if the French make use in their trade of the Moors colours and passes, pretending thereby that they belong to the subjects of the Great Mogul; the English Commanders will notwithstanding make prizes of such ships as will the French do the same to the English on the like occasions should they also have the Moors passes or colours. Your Excellency will be assured that in these matters each nation acts agreeble to their laws and in obedience to the orders of their respective sovereigns. What can I say more ?"

The French at Pondicherry to secure the Nabob's friendship for themselves and sent him various presents,as for instance, they made the Nabob a present amounting to 3000 Pagodas on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter with Khyruddin Khan. About the end of 1745 Nabob Anwaruddin advanced to Trichnopoly and Tanjore which States he would have subdued but before entering into any regular conflict he was ordered by the Nizam to return to Arcot and join the other Subadars of Corrapa and Cundanur to oppose the passage of the Mahrattas who had advanced again upon the Carnatic. The Nabob came to terms with Tanjore and left his son Mahfuz Khan in these parts and himself set out for Arcot the Mahratttas seems to have been brought off again. In the begining of the year 1746 the rupture between the English and the French came to a climax and both the nations tried to secure the Nabob's friendship. M. Dupleix had prevailed on the Nabob to interfere for the prevention of hostilities. Though Governor Morse had given his explanation to the Nabob that no hostilities should be carried on by land excepting in self-defence, yet M. Dupleix represented the matter falsely to the Nabob. To clear these doubts the English Governor wrote a letter and got the answer as follows:—

"To Anwaruddin Khan Bahadur, Nabob of Arcot.

"Your Excellency will be so good to allow me a pardon for giving you this trouble. But having been informed that the Governor of Pondicherry has lately represented to your Excellency, that the English at Fort Saint David had a design to attack the Fort of Pondicherry by land; which I suppose is done at this time to serve some purpose of theirs, or to make us appear to you in a false light, as persons that are not inclined to show a regard toyour commands; when at the same time it will appear we have paid all deference to them. Your Excellency must have known this from Mahfuz Khan, and therefore want no further evidence that the French some short time past, actually marched with a body of forces and large guns, and with other implements of war, to the edge of the Fort Saint David's bounds; but on the King's ships, appearing off their port, they thought fit to call in their troops, being also persuaded thereto by Mahfuz Khan, who also wrote to the Deputy Governor

of Fort St. David not to resent this insult of the French. Your Excellency will find his desires were complied with, and the Governor of Pondicherry must be left to answer for a conduct in express disobedience to your commands. The English have a just sense of the performance of their promises; and having given them to your Excellency that they would not become the first aggressors, they would not offer to trifle with so great a person as your Excellency; and therefore they hope your Excellency will suffer no insinuations of our enemies to have any weight with you; but that the purity of our intentions will be distinguished in a favorable manner; and that your regard for us will be still preserved, which will be always esteemed with grateful acknowledgments. May God Almighty long preserve your Excellency for the benefit of your friends and country."

"From Nabob Anwaruddin Khan Bahadur at Arcot."

"I received your agreeable letter acquainting me that you and the Governor of Tevenapatam pay a great regard to my orders, and have made use of no hostilities in his Majesty's seaport towns, and desiring that the Governor of Pondicherry may be enjoyed also to behave in like manner. This pleases me highly, and I assure you that your behaviour in every respect is very satisfactory to me. You may depend upon it, that the Governor of Pondicherry shall not be suffered to behave in a different manner. I have sent him my takeed in such a way as is necessary upon this occasion Pray believe me to be your friend and let me have the pleasure of hearing frequently of your welfare."

In the middle of 1746, some obstinate actions ensued between M. Labourdonnais and Mr. Peyton. The result was that Mr. Peyton was compelled to sail to Trincomallee to refit, and M. Labourdonnais after refitting at Pondicherry; sailed away to Fort Saint George. The English now called upon the Nabob to fulfil his promise of restraining the French in their turn from committing hostilities against them, by land. It seems however that Governor Morse failed to accompany this appplication with a present of money; and consequently the Nabob did not interest himself sufficiently in the matter, to prevent the French from carrying out their undertaking. But by this time the Nabob had been bought off and duped by Dupleix who made peace with the Nabob by promising to deliver up the town to him.

The town of Madras was beseiged by the French under Labourdonnais who dictated terms to the English that they should surrender themselves prisoners of war, and that the town should be immediately delivered up, but it was stipulated that the place should be afterwards ransomed; and Labourdonnais promised that he would settle the ransom on easy and moderate terms. But this capitulation was subsequently broken by M. Dupleix who refused to restore the town upon any terms whatever; and the English at Madras were carried prisoners to Pondicherry. Fort St. David,

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a few miles south of Pondicherry became the head of all the English settlements on the coast of Coromandel and in this the few that escaped took shelter.

About the beginning of 1747 Nabob Anwaruddin Khan, who now sided with the English sent his son, Muhammed Ali Khan with 2000 horse, and afterwards his eldest son, Mahfuz Khan with a large army to retake Madras and drive out the French; a battle ensued between the parties and the Nabob was defeated. Dupleix next besieged Fort St. George, but he was compelled to give up the siege on the arrival of an English fleet under Major Lawrence. The treaty of Aix-la-chapelle temporarily brought the war to a close in 1748.

The year 1748 was an eventful year in the history of India, in this year Chunda Sahib of whom we have already spoken was released from the hands of the Mahrattas and he with a few faithful partisans proceeded towards the Kistna to obtain the communications of his friends. However he was induced to engage in the service of the Poligar of Chittledrug against the Rani of Bednore. Severe fighting took place at Mycondah, south of the Tungabudra in which the Poligar was slain and Chunda Sahib was led prisoner to Bednore having lost his eldest son by his side. The Rani tried her best to keep him in restraint but was in vain.

The death of Nizam-ul-Mulk took place on the very day of the battle of Mycondah, his death led to a dispute of succession both in Hyderabad and in the Carnatic. By the death of Nizam, Anwaruddin Khan lost his supporter and now Chunda Sahib applied to the French to secure for him the throne of the Carnatic. At the sametime a dispute arose regarding the succession at Hyderabad. The eldest son of Nizam was at Delhi, the second Nasir Jung seized the treasury and won the army to his side by a lavish distribution of wealth, while Hidayet Muhieddin better known as Muzuffer Jung the grandson, (whose mother had been married to the son of one Sadulla Khan, the minister of the Emperor Shah Jehan) produced a will declaring that the Nizam had bequeathed the kingdom to him. This Muzuffer Jung who was the Nabob of Bijapur for several years during the life time of his grandfather but about whom, Wilks says "that he was the governor of the strong fort of Adhoni," had also to seek the help of the French. It was thought by Dupleix that he could, by aiding the young disputants found a

European empire in India. On the other hand Nasir Jung entered Arcot and summoned Muhammed Ali to join his standard, and requested the English of Fort St. David to send him a body of European troops.

From the beginning of 1747, the English had been intriguing both with Nizam-ul-Mulk and Nasir Jung against the French. Dupleix, anxious to have two strings to his bow, and distrustful of the success of his allies, now endeavoured secretly to open a negotiation with Nasir Jung; and according to his own account, it was the arrival of an English force in the Camp of the Subadar, that alone prevented his embracing the proposals of the French. (*Mill Vol. iii p.* 93—4.)

Muzuffer Jung joined Chunda Sahib and with the assistance of a French army proceeded first against Anwaruddin Khan. The united armies met the Nabob at Ambur (1749) and left him dead on the field. Mahfuz Khan the eldest son was imprisoned and Md. Ali the second son fled directly to Trichnopoly where his mother with the greatest part of his father's treasures had been sent for security on the first news of Chunda Sahib's approach to the Carnatic. This city was much better fortified than any place of the same extent under Anwaruddin Khan's Government, nevertheless their remained little hopes of defending it against Muzuffer Jung assisted by the French troops unless the garrison was reinforced by a body of the English soldiers. Md. Ali being sure that the English would be convinced of the necessity of stopping the progress of the French, applied to them as soon as he arrived at Trichnopoly for assistance. He asserted that both Muzuffer Jung and Chunda Sahib were rebels to the Empire, that Nasir Jung was the real Nizam appointed by the great Mogul, that he himself was the real Nabob of the Carnatic having obtained reversion of the Nabobship from Nizam-ul Mulk and that he daily expected to receive the confirmation from Nasir Jung, and a few days after, he affirmed that he had received the patents of his appointment.

This time the East India Company retained their ancient reverence to the Mogul Govt. Muzuffer Jung, for ought they know might be the Mogul's representative and so might Nasir jung, they were in the same uncertainity of Md. Ali's title and therefore dreaded the risk of subjecting the Company's settlements in all parts of India to the resentment of the Court of Delhi, if by

interfering in the present war in the Carnatic they should chance to take wrong side and so they were hesitating to assist Muhammed Ali (*Ormes Vol.* 1 *p.* 132.)

In this opportunity the French with a small body of troops gained possession of Masulipatam with a trifling loss; another detachment seized the pagoda of Trivadi, about fifteen miles west from Fort St. David. When Major Lawrence withdrew his forces, the French immediately attacked Muhammed Ali, gained an easy victory and forced him to flee to Arcot with only a few attendants. Dupleix followed up this victory, and by a daring enterprise, led by M. Bussy obtained possession of the strongest fortress of Ginji. This fort erected on a vast insulated rock, is situated about forty miles northwest of Pondicherry. It was either built or repaired on an old foundation of the Chola kings, by an officer of the Raja of Vijianugger (1442) successively strengthened by the Mussulmans of Bijapur who possessed it from 1669 to 1677; by the Mahrattas, who held it from 1677 to 98; by *Zulfikhar* Khan; and more especially by Dawood Khan. "The French, says Mr. Mill, "stormed the fortifications to the very summit of the mountain; and contemplating afterwards the natural strength of the place, felt astonished at their own success."

Chunda Sahib and Muzuffer Jung after the battle of Ambur proceeded to Pondicherry where they were received with the wildest joy and Dupleix was presented with money to the value of 20 lacs and the sovereignty of 81 villages. Chunda Sahib was appointed Nabob of Carnatic under the authority of Dupleix. But Muzuffer Jung before he could enjoy the Nizamship of Deccan, was killed by his soldiers who mutinied against him in the way; and Salabut Jung the youngest son of the Nizamul Mulk was appointed as his successor by M. Bussy the French Commander.

Chunda Sahib now after assuming the reins of the government of the Carnatic marched against Muhammed Ali who had shut himself up in Trichnopoly; and he laid seige to the fortress. Muhammed Ali being closely beseiged for a long period and seeing no means of escape, wrote the Nizam that he would surrender himself to the authority of the latter if he could give him a command in any other part, while Muhammed Ali was on the point of capitulating the English appeared on the scene for they feared if Muhammed Ali was to surrender, Dupleix would use

Chunda Sahib to drive the English out of Southern India. The safety of the English depended on the fate of Muhammed Ali and so many English detachments were sent to raise the seige and many skirmishes took place between the French and the English.

Robert Clive now comes on the scene. He persuaded the English President to create a diversion by sending him to attack Arcot, the capital of Chunda Sahib left with a very slender defence. Furnished with a small troop of 200 Europeans and 300 sepoys he now proceeded to Arcot and forced enterence into the fort. The army of Chunda Sahib that was engaged in operations with Muhammed Ali at Trichnopoly was now compelled to proceed to Arcot against Clive. Muhammed Ali was thus free. Many attacks of Raza Sahib upon the fort of Arcot were repulsed and finally the seige was raised. Clive then joined the forces of Morari Rao who had been watching the scene. They proceeded to Trichnopoly to effect Muhammed Ali's relief and on their march captured Arni and Conjeeveram.

By this time Muhammed Ali entered into correspondence with the Government of Mysore and accordingly an army 20,000 strong arrived at Trichnopoly along with 5000 from Tanjore. Major Lawrence having returned from England now proceeded with a large force against Chunda Sahib at Srirangum. Chunda Sahib however could not face the English, and fled to Tanjore and threw himself at the mercy of the Raja who had him assassinated. The Nabobship of the Carnatic was undisputedly left for Muhammed Ali who now proceeded to Trichnopoly. On his way he had to encounter the French singlely and had to retreat before them But on reaching Trichnopoly he met another remonstrance from the Mahratta and Mysore generals who had come to his assistance and whom, it seems, he had promised to give the town of Trichnopoly in remuneration for their service. Major Lawrence dispursed the French first and Clive captured Covelong and Chinglepet from the French. They both proceeded to Trichnopoly. A series of slight skirmishes took place between Muhammed Ali and the English on one side, and the French, the Mysoreans and the Mahrattas on the other; more than a year had been spent and neither of the contending parties seemed near their object. The provinces of Ellore, Rajamundry, Chicacole, Cundapallee and Guntur were ceded to the French (1753.)

On the 26th December 1754, a provisional treaty was signed at Pondicherry. The French stipulated to withdraw their troops from the Carnatic, and to interfere no more in the affairs of the native princes there. They also agreed that the territorial of the French and English should be settled and defined on the principle of equality, thus virtually resigning nearly all that M. Bussy and M. Dupleix had acquired by their wars and policy; and this treaty was to be confirmed or altered in Europe, but until the decision of the French and English Companies should be known, no hostilities direct or indirect were to be allowed. However the treaty had done so far as to leave Muhammed Ali the undisputed Nabob of the Carnatic, as well as to leave M. Bussy undisturbed at Golcunda. who continued his control over the Deccan. The Mysoreans also alleging that the French had no authority to bind them by their paper agreements, seemed disposed to continue the blockade of Trichnopoly and remained in that neighbourhood until they were scared away by the report that a Mahratta army under Balaji Rao was marching to attack them. Their departure finished the seige and blockade which had lasted altogether more than a year,and which had brought out on the part of the English troops uncommon bravery, steadiness and no inconsiderable skill.

In the beginning of the year 1755 the English proceeded to reduce to the obedience of their Nabob the Poligars of the districts of Madura and Tinnevelly. The French remonstrated the transactions to no profit and so they followed the English model in extending their sway over Terriore.

Madura and Tinnevelly had acknowledged the supremacy of the Mogul Government of the Deccan and had paid it tribute through the Nabob of Arcot When Chunda Sahib was master of Trichnopoly he had set up his own brother as Governor of Madura; but during the disturbances which followed Aulum Khan a soldier of fortune obtain possesion of the city and government. This Aulum Khan lost his life while offering his assistance to Chunda Sahib and the four pathan chiefs whom he had appointed became independent in spite of the pretensions of Muhammed Ali. To put down, for ever, the dispute about Trichnopoly Muhammed Ali offered to resign Madura to the Mysoreans. But now the danger from the French having passed away he asked for help from the English who readily offered. The District was made submissive to the Nabob as also Tinnevelly. Muhammed Ali then turned against the poligars and

zamindars who all readily submitted to him. Murtuza Ali was then threatened but no real advantage secured. Mahfuz Khan who was the governor of Madura and Tinnevelly about this time, was in great danger from the poligars and when the English went to help him, he on the other hand entered immediately into confederacy with the poligars set himself in opposition to the English, obtained possession of the town and fort of Madura by a stratagem; and, with much uneasiness to the English the disturbances in Madura and Tinnevelly were prolonged for several years. (*Ormes Vol. i. p.* 399-420. *Mills Hist. of Brit. India Vol. iii. p.* 160.)

While the French were watching the transactions of the English with great jealousy, they had to find their general Monsr. Bussy dismissed from the Court of Salabut Jung The years 1756 and 1757 were passed in partly subduing Madura and Tinnevelly and partly in encountering with Najibulla Khan the brother of Muhammed Ali and the Governor of Nellore. This Najibulla Khan sought the French aid who now availed themselves of this oppurtunity of making their fortune They at once sent a small army to Nellore and proceeded to Trichnopoly, on their way they burnt Vandivash. The Carnatic about this time was once more thrown into utmost alarm, the Nabob had to dread the Maharatta parties who demanded chowth from him. The Nabob made a compromise with the Maharattas. The French were once more powerful, they attacked and captured Fort. St. David and M. Bussy advanced against the Poligar of Bobilee, who defended the fort to the last and when unmanageable butchered the soldiers and burnt the Fort. The French then laid seige to Madras and the seige was raised in Feb 1759 only at the arrival of an English fleet. The tide of the war however soon turned in favor of the English. The French were driven from their settlement and in January 1761 Pondicherry surrendered but the settlements were however restored by the treaty of Paris in 1763. This treaty recognised Muhammed Ali as the Nabob of Carnatic and Salabut Jung as the Subadar of Deccan. Thus Muhammed Ali was now established as the Nabob without a rival.

The Nabob since the first moment of his deliverance from the terror of the French engaged himself in a perpetual struggle with the servants of the Company for a larger share of power and he wanted to form an alliance with the French. He was flattered by Mr. Macpherson with the hope of advantage from an application

to the British Minister. In fact he was as if lent or sold to the Nabob and wrote a memorial to be laid before the House of Parliament to carry his or the Nabob's project. For this Mr. Macpherson was suspected and dismissed from the Company's service. However Muhammed Ali's design to exempt himself from all dependence upon the Company gradually persued and was dangerous. He attempted to negotiate a treaty of neutrality with the French. Mr. Macpherson had constructed an article in the treaty of Paris respecting the guaranty of his independence by France; and now Muhammed Ali was eager to take advantage of this and to interpose that nation between himself and the English.The Committee in England however hinted upon the movements of Mr. Macpherson and sent a report against him while he was acting as Governor-General in place of Warren Hastings in 1765. But before Muhammed Ali could come to any settled convictions as to his designs he had to entertain a great danger from another quarter.

Haider Ali a common soldier in the army of Mysore had by stratagems managed to depose the Raja and assumed the government of Mysore himself. He had formed a great idea of bringing the whole of Southern India under his sway and with the motive in 1767 he advanced towards the Coromondel coast. With the intention of making a sndd den attack on Madras he arrived at the place with a large army. The Nabob and the English were panic stricken. They concluded peace with Haider Ali in 1769. After this treaty the Carnatic was left in a safe position and the minds of the British was turned chiefly towards the Maharattas who were becoming paramount in the Deccan and Central India. But this peaceful state of matters could not last for a long time for Haider Ali was still alive. By the treaty of Madras the English had to assist Haider Ali against the Mahrattas they proved untrue to their promise. Haider Ali now bent upon taking revenge and driving the English out of Southern India. The English capture of a French town Mahe offered him a fitting opportunity to pick a quarrel and revenge himslf on the English. The country around Mahe belonged to Haider Ali. With a large army he burst through the pass of Chengama and proceeded to lay waste the Carnatic; 1780. The Governor of Fort St. George and his Council would not listen to the reports of Haider Ail's invasion until Conjeeveram had been captured and most of the forts of the Nabob had been taken and dark columns of smoke mingled with flames were seen within a

few miles of Madras. At first Haider Ali was victorious, but the clever tactics of Sir Eyre Coote saved the Carnatic, Mr. Coote defeated Haider Ali at several places as Porto Novo and Pollilore etc., in 1781. But before the war came to a conclusion Haider Ali died in 1782 and was succeeded by his son Tippu Sultan.

Before Tippu Sultan could experience the real power of the English he was humbly dictated terms by the English commander in 1784 at Mangalore. In this year a great Bill (Pitt's Bill) was passed in England which took all political power from the hands of the Directors and gave it in charge of a Board of Control which was appointed by the King of England to exercise supreme authority. The Board of Control newly appointed tried to settle the revenue affairs of the Nabob, and for a time put a stop to the dissensions in the financial condition of his country by effecting an arrangement with the Nabob in February 1787. Before any final settlement could be effected Tippu Sultan had commenced his 3rd Mysore war and advanced to Trichnopoly in November 1790 and plundered the island of Serirungam. The English army, however, changed the course of his expedition, Tippu Sultan was repulsed at Tiagir; he was successful at Trincomallee and Permacoil from which he proceeded to the neighbourhood of Pondicherry where he entered into correspondence with the French Governor to arrange for a mission to the King of France on his behalf (14th December 1790). The English army pursued Tippu Sultan as far as Trincomallee and then to Arni the equipment of guns and stores and the remainder of the army returned to near Madras in January 1791. During this war with Tippu Sultan, the Governor-general had been engaged with the Nabob in effecting an arrangement regarding the Carnatic revenues. The Carnatic revenues had for a time been placed by Lord Mar-Cartney under British management to improve the collection and relieve the Nabob from creditors. But when Sir Archibald Campbell arrived in Madras he found that the Nabob's revenues had been restored him and the debts had been raised to enormous limits. The Governor-General's first work, therefore was to effect a new arrangement with the Nabob.

On the conclusion of peace with Tippu Sultan in 1792 the temporary arrangement came to an end, as all parties were dissatisfied with the treaty of 1737. New arrangement was necessary. Ac-

cordingly a new treaty was concluded in 1792, by which the British Government was to maintain a force for the payment of which the Nabob should pay nine lacs of pagodas yearly, that the country should be garrisoned by British troops and that in time of war the English should take the management of the country paying the Nabob one fifth of the revenues; that the assignments for the debts of the Nabob should be reduced to six lacs of pagodas and that they should collect the tribute of the poligars in the Nabob's name and give him credit for it in his contribution, that on the failure of payment the English should assume the management of certain specified districts, that if the Nabob required additional troops they should be separately paid for and the Nabob should renounce political intercourse with other States. The treaty was found to have the most injurious and oppressive effect, The subsidy was however regularly paid, but to meet the liabilities the Nabob had to contract heavy loans and to liquidate them he had to assign to his creditors the revenues of his country a system which resulted in the most cruel and grinding oppressions. All attempts made by the British Government were invain and unsuccessful to effect any remedy.

Meanwhile Muhammed Ali died in October 1795 and was succeeded by his son Nabob Umdatul Umra. The disorderliness in the affairs of the Nabob's revenues still continued during this Nabob's time also and before any final arrangement could be effected the last war with Tippu Sultan broke out and once more the Carnatic was in disturbed circumstances. Force after force had to be despatched to meet the tiger of Mysore. This time the alliance of Tippu Sultan with Napoleon and his French brought Marquis of Wellesly to take most effective steps to crush the power of Tippu Sultan. The Governor-General's aim was however successful through the active services of Generals, Harris and Stuart. Seringapatam was beseiged and stormed and Tippu Sultan killed.

Thus the danger which was so imminent on the power of the Nabob finally passed away, and his sway would have been more firmly established at the expense of the English who were his sole allies and benefactors had the Nabobs been firm in their character. For on the fall of Seringapatam a treasonable correspondence was discovered which seemed to have begun by Muhammed Ali and his son with Tippu Sultan shortly after the conclusion of the

treaty of 1792. The object of this correspondence was most hostile to the interests of the British Government. It had been continued by Umdatul Umra as late as the year 1796 and was in direct violation of his treaty obligations. Due enquiry proved fully the guilt of the Nabob. The British Government declared itself released from the obligations of the treaty of 1792, which had thus been flagrantly violated. It resolved to assume the Government of the Carnatic making a provision for the family of the Nabob a policy chiefly adopted by the Marquis of Wellesly in his dealings with the Native States, although it was applied only when opportunity offered to satisfy its aggression.

Marquis of Wellesly had just about this time assumed the Government of Tanjore on the death of its Raja. The District was badly governed by the deceased Raja and although he was a firm ally of the British his mismanagement of the State could not be overlooked. The faults of Umdatul Umra were of a severer kind than those of the Raja of Tanjore and were such as would not be overlooked by this able Governor-General. Throughout this Nabob's time and the latter parts of the reign of his predecessor, the English had to check the disorder prevalent in the country, had to manage for the Nabob's revenues and had to fight for the Nabob. The bad government of the Nabobs and their underhand dealings with the servants of the Company should have incensed the Governor General into immediate action against him but every thing was secret and underhand. Umdatul Umra had also put obstruction in the way of the Marquis of Wellesley in the recent war with Tippu Sultan. The infidelity of the Nabob was by no means a secret but it was known publicly and the Nabob was now to be punished for his untrue actions. Before any arrangement was effected and before any proposals were carried out the Nabob Umdatul Umra died on the 15th of July 1801. Terms framed on the above basis were offered to his reputed son Ali Husain Khan styled Tajul Umra who had been nominated by Umdatul Umra as his successor. But he was not well disposed to receive such terms. Negotiations were, then, opened with Azim-ud-Doulah nephew of the deceased Nabob. With him an engagement was come to, on the 31st July 1801 by which he renounced the civil and military Government of the Carnatic and received a handsome stipendiary pension. But this treaty was ratified by the Governor-General in Council, and the Madras Government were directed to add certain

explanatary articles so as to set forth clearly that Azim-ud-Doulah was acknowledged the titular Nabob of the Carnatic by the free grace and favour of the British Government and not by reason of hereditary rights which had been entirely forfeited and also to regulate the disposal of Jaghir lands and the calculation of the Nabob's share of revenues. Azim-ud-Doulah gave his entire consent to the dictates of the British Government.

Thus the whole of the Nabob's country was brought under the Presidency of Madras, along with the territories won by the Marquis of Wellesly after the fall of Tippu Sultan. From this year (1801) begins the history not of the Carnatic, but, that of the Madras Presidency. We have had no more reigning Nabobs of the Carnatic now, of whom we can trace the history but we need not omit to give a rapid sketch of the family of the last reigning Nabob, and the kind treatment it received at the hands of British Government.

On the death of the Nabob Azim-ud Doulah Bahadur, his son was informed that, as the treaty of 1801 did not stipulate that the rank and dignity of Nabob of Carnatic should be in the family of Azim-ud-Doulah Bahadur, his succession depended on the pleasure of the supreme Government. Auzumjah Bahadur was however recognised as the titular Nabob. It was not considered advisable to conclude any new engagement with him. The resolution to continue to him the dignities and benefits enjoyed by his father under the treaty of 1801 and his cheerful acceptance of these at the hands of the British Government were held to constitute a confirmation of the treaty preferable, considering the relation and position of the parties to the formal conclusion of the precise stipulations. Auzumjah Bahadur died on the 12th of October 1825. His infant son, Nabob Ghulam Muhammed Ghouse Khan was recognised as his successor under the guardianship of his uncle Azimjah Bahadur. He died without issue on the 7th October 1855 the succession was claimed by Azimjah Bahadur, but as the treaty of 1801 recognised no hereditary rights and was purely personal treaty with Nabob Azim-ud-Doulah Bahadur and as the succession in 1819 and 1825 had been by express permission of the British Government and conveyed no right or pledge; and as in the absence of all obligation to continue the succession to the titular degree; these were grave reasons of expediency against it. Government declared that the title, previleges, and annuities of the family were at an end.

Azimjah Bahadur remonstrated the rulings of the Madras Government and refused to accept an offer of a pension of Rs. 4000 per mensem (for his person). The Madras Government was however not angry with the prince but deposited his pension in the Madras Bank for several months. The prince appealed to the Home Government but was called in reply to refer to the original treaty with Nabob Azim-ud-Doulah. However under the auspices of the favour of the Duke of Edinburgh his case was kindly considered and an engagement was come to by which everything was conducted according to the wishes of the prince Azimjah Bahadur. An annual pension of three lacs of rupees was sanctioned for the prince out of which one half was for his personal expenses and the other was a permanent pension for his family. He was granted a concession that the other half of his pension should never be reduced or altered but was to be permanently distributed in his family without any deduction till the British Standard waves supreme in the Empire. The prince assumed the title of the Prince of Arcot in 1871 and was made the first native nobleman in Madras. The letter patent is as follows :—

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all Viceroys, Governor-Generals, Governors, and all other of Our Officers, Ministers and Subjects, Greeting :-Know ye, that We of Our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion have advanced, preferred and created Our right trusty and well beloved Subject Azim Jah Ameer-ul Umra Umda-tul-Mulk Seeraj-ul Umra Assad-ud Doulah Zulfakhar Jung to the state, degree and dignity and honor of Amir-ai-Arcot or Prince of Arcot in India and him the said Azim Jah Amir-ai-Arcot or Prince of Arcot in India aforesaid do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors do appoint, give and grant unto him the said Azim Jah the name, state, degree, style, dignity, title and honor of Amir-ai-Arcot or Prince of Arcot in India aforesaid unto him the said Azim Jah Amir-ai-Arcot or Prince of Arcot for and during his mature life with remainder after his decease to his four sons Muhammed Badi-ulla styled Zahirud Doulah Muhammed Badi-ulla Khan Bahadur Fithruth Jung, Ahmed-ulla styled Mumtazud Doulah Ahmed-ulla Khan Bahadur Nabiyar Jung Intizam-ul-Mulk, Nurullah Meyan styled Umda-tud-Doulah Muhammed Nurullah Khan Bahadur Juraith Jung, Ghulam Mohieuddin styled Moizud Doulah Mohieuddin-Yar Khan Bahadur Asluth Jung, severally and successively one after the other for their respective mature lives in such order and succession as the said Azim Jah Amir-ai-Arcot or Prince of Arcot shall by writing under his hand nominate and appoint and in default of such nomination and appointment or so far as the same shall not exceed in such order and succession as we our heirs or successors shall after the decease of the said Azim Jah Amir-ai-Arcot or Prince of Arcot by warrant under the Sign-Manual of us our heirs or successors nominate and appoint with reminder from and after the decease of the last survivers of them the said Azimjah Muhammed Badi-Ulla Ahmed-ulla Nurullah Meyan, and Ghulam Mohieuddin to such out of the lawful grandsons

in the male line of descent of the said Azimjah Amir-ai-Arcot or Prince of Arcot as we our heirs or successors shall whether before or after the decease of such survivers by warrant under the Sign-Manual of us our heirs or successors nominate and appoint and the heirs male of his body lawfully issued so as and in such manner that the said name state degree style dignity and honor of a Amir-ai-Arcot or Prince of Arcot may devolve and descend assign our indivisible inheritance in a course of succession to the person who shall for the time being be the eldest lawful heir male in the male line of the person last possessed of the said name state degree, style, dignity, title and honor who shall have left those existing lawful male issue in the male line so that an elder son and his issue male shall always be preferred to take before a younger son and his issue male. Willing and these presents granting for us our heirs and successors that the said Azimjah Amir-ai-Arcot or Prince of Arcot and his heirs male aforesaid and every of them successively as aforesaid may bear and have the name, state, degree, style, dignity, title and honor of Amir-ai-Arcot or Prince of Arcot in India aforesaid and that they and every of them successively as aforesaid may be called and styled Amir-ai-Arcot or Prince of Arcot in India. Lastly we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do grant to said Azimjah Amir-ai Arcot or Prince of Arcot that these our letter Patent or the Investiture thereof shall be sufficient and effectual in the law of dignity investing and involving of him the said Azimjah Amir-ai-Arcot or Prince of Arcot and his heirs male aforesaid with the title state dignity and honor of Amir-ai-Arcot or Prince of Arcot in India aforesaid and this without any investiture rites, ornaments or ceremonies whatsoever which for some certain reasons best known to us we could not in due manner do and perform. We will also and do by these presents grant to the said Azimjah Amir-ai-Arcot or Prince of Arcot that he may and shall have these our Letters Patent duly made and sealed under our great seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland without fine or fee great or small to be for the same in any manner rendered due or paid to us in our Hanaper or elsewhere to our use. In Witness thereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. Witness ourselves at Westminister the second day of August in the thirty fourth year of our reign.

By warrant made under the Queen's Sign-Manual.

(Sd.) C. Romilly.

In fact the British Government has used much leniency and shown great sympathy towards the remote descendant of the fallen house of the Carnatic which was the so called ally of the English. In no point did the English Government wish to go against the wishes of the Prince. Enormous debts which had been contracted were readily liquidated, so much so that at one time just before the Prince's death the Government cleared his last debt of 12½ lacs of rupees. A lac of rupees was spent on Amir-Mahal for his residence in addition to the monthly payment of 1000 rupees, towards the rents of Shadi Mahal his permanent residence. The special favours shown towards this Prince is of great interest in the history of the fallen native princes. On the death of the

Prince Azimjah Bahadur in 1874 his son Zahirud Doulah Bahadur was conferred with the position of his father, and his installation was celebrated with a salute of 15 guns. He was fortunate to receive the title of G. C. S. I. in 1877. Intizamul Mulk Bahadur, succeeded Zahirud Doulah Bahadur in 1879 in the princeship. This Prince having had an attack of paralysis was disabled in the leg and he could not share the complete esteem shown towards his father and brother however on his death in 1889, Sir Muhammed Munavur Khan Bahadur succeeded him as Prince of Arcot and was enlisted as a Knight Commander in the Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. On his death in the recent Delhi Durbar his son the Honorable Ghulam Muhammed Ali Khan Bahadur assumed the title of the Prince of Arcot in 1903 with all the honours and titles of his deceased father.

To give brief accounts of the events that occurred in the Madras Presidency after the year 1801 we have to narrate at first the Sepoy Mutiny at Vellore. Various causes seem to have led to this fearful mutiny. The Commander-in-chief of Madras had passed orders that the sepoys should appear upon parade without their caste-marks, that they should cut their beards after a certain fashion, and wear instead of their turbans, a head dress somewhat like a hat. The sepoys thought that these were intended to force them to become Christians, whereupon on 10th July 1806 they mutinied and when the Europeans were still asleep they attacked them; however the mutiny was suppressed by the gallant aid of Col Gillespie. Similar mutiny took place subsequently at Madras for abolishing Tent Contract (1809.)

The charter that had been given to the East India Company was renewed from time to time. But since the passing of the Regulating Act in 1773, new charters were given every twenty years. It was renewed in 1793, 1813, 1833 and in 1853.

In 1828-29 insurrections broke out in the South of the Presidency. The dress worn by the Christian converts of the Shanars Community irritated the Sudras mind and they began to persecute the Christians. Troops had to be sent from Quilon but the insurrection was put down by a Proclamation from the Rani of Travancore. The wars with the Burmese affected much the militia of this Presidency. Troops after troops were sent from Madras with the result that the whole of Burma was brought under the British rule.

In the year 1858 India was transfered from the hands of the East India Company into the hands of the Sovereign of England. In 1869-70 His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, the Queen's second son, visited Madras; and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales now King Edward VII made a tour throughout India in the cold weather of 1875-76, and was welcomed with the greatest cordiality by all classes of the population. On the 1st January 1877, Her Majesty Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India at a grand Durbar held at Delhi. It was attended by Rajas and Princes from every part of India. New titles were given to the Rajas. The Imperial Proclamation was read amidst general rejoicings in every chief town of India.

In this year there was a great famine in Southern India. The drought had never been so severe. Great efforts were put forth by the Government to meet this distress, and subscriptions amounting to more than a crore of rupees were collected in England and sent out to the suffering people. Masses of Hindus and Muhammadens were fed at a cost of eleven crores. Lord Lytton left Simla in the hot weather and went down to Madras to consult with the Government as to the best means of feeding the masses. In spite of all this, more than five millions of people died from want of food.

In 1887 the Jubilee (or the fiftieth anniversary) of the accession of the Empress of India was celebrated with great rejoicings throughout India. Lady Dufferin started a fund for educating and maintaining female medical attendants. The great fall in the value of silver led to the closing of the mints in 1893.

In 1895 there was an outbreak of the Moplahs in the Malabar district. They joined together and burnt down Hindu temples, plundered villages, destroyed several houses and killed a number of their private enemies. Troops were sent after them and the rebellion was soon put down. Towards the end of 1896, the Bubonic plague broke out in Bombay, and it is rapidly spreading into other parts of the country. It has been very bad in Bangalore and Belgaum.

The Diamond Jubilee, that is, the sixtieth anniversary, of the accession of Empress Victoria was celebrated in June 1897 throughout India on a grand scale.

In 1899 a serious riot took place between the Shanars and Marawars of Tinnevelly, a district in the south of India, in which whole Shanar villages were plundered, homes burnt, and men, women and children murdered. All is quiet again as the offenders have been dealt with according to Law.

In June 1901, the good Queen Empress died at the age of 82, deeply regretted by all her subjects. Her eldest son has ascended the throne with the title of Edward VII, King of England and Emperor of India; and in January 1903 the grandest durbar of the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty the King of England and Emperor of India, was held at Delhi. It was attended by all the Princes, Nabobs, Rajas and the high officials of the Empire.

Lord Curzon has appointed a University Commission to enquire into the working of Indian Universities and see what should be done to improve them. The Commission sat at Madras, Poona, Bombay and other towns and examined the leading Educationists of the places.

The bulk of the territories under the Government of Madras were acquired by the English between the years 1792 & 1803. The Northern Circars or the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari were obtained from the Nizam in 1766, and the district of Kistna in 1768 from the same individual. At the conclusion of the first war with Tippu Sultan in 1792, the districts of Salem, Dindigul and Malabar were acquired. The second Mysore war in 1799 added Canara and Coimbatore. In 1800 the whole territory south of the Kistna and Tungabudra rivers, comprising the districts of Cuddapa, Bellary and Anantapur and portions of Kurnool, were ceded by the Nizam. In 1799 the Rajah of Tanjore resigned his sovereign rights over that province to the English, and in 1801 the Nabob of the Carnatic made over to them the districts of Nellore, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichnopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly and Chinglepet. The British power may thus be said to have been fully established in this Presidency in the beginning of the 19th century, the only territorial changes that have since occurred being the annexation of Kurnool proper in 1838, the transfer of North Canara to the Bombay Presidency in 1862, and the addition of Bhadrachalam and Rekapallee taluqs transfered from the Central Provinces to the Godavari district in 1874.

*The cases of the petty Native States as Bunganapallee, Pudu-kota, Venkatagiri, Kalahasti and Anagundi were mercifully looked into by the Government and the princes were kindly treated.*

We have seen that at one time the country was never free from foreign invasions of one kind or another, but such invasions have now ceased; and for the last century we have not had even those internal wars that this Presidency suffered from in former days. In fact the whole of the Presidency has secured peace and prosperity by the careful management of the British Government, *to which we ought to thankful.*

This peace throughout the Presidency, has enabled the Government to introduce measures to better the country and its inhabitants. The establishment of Municipalities and Local Boards has tended to improve the sanitation of the country; and has done much to lesson sickness and promote the health of the people. To facilitate daily traffic &c, roads are to be seen all over the country linking together all important towns. Besides roads there are 20,000 miles of Railway. People can now travel in comfort and safety and at moderate cost from one town to another and the constructions of roads and railways has given employment to many a labourer. Post and Telegraph offices have been opened at almost every town and village, letters and messages can be sent *at a very cheap cost.* The establishment of the Madras University and the various Colleges and schools for boys has tended to improve education and learning.

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# KURNOOL.

Kurnool District is bounded on the north by the rivers Tungabudra and Kistna, separating it from the Nizam's dominions and Kistna, on the south by Cuddapa and Bellary; on the east by Nellore and Kistna, and on the west by Bellary.

This district derives its name from its cheif town, Kurnool, the residence of former Nabobs, and at present the head-quarters of the Collector. It, as now constituted, is composed of Kurnool proper, or the tract of country over which the late Nabob of Kurnool held sway, and four taluqs transferred from the neighbouring districts of Cuddapa and Bellary.

The early history of Kurnool is very obscure; the district originally formed part of the great forest of Dandaka into which Rama is alleged to have gone into voluntary exile. It was inhabited by the Chenchus whose chief was Nandana Chakravarti son of Uttinga Bhoja of the Pandava race [who having been expelled from Rajmundry by an invasion from the north, fled to the country about the Vennar (probably Pennar) in the south, of which he was elected a raja] who founded the city of Nandavanam in the Bunganapallee territory. He was succeeded by the Chalukya dynasty whose kingdom comprised of Kuntaladesa, the modern Deccan, and Carnatakadesa, and extended as far as the Eastern Ghauts.

One of the Chalukya king (in 1059 A. D.) Somevara Trilokyamalla by name invaded the Chola country in revenge for the incursion into the Carnatakadesa by the Chola rajahs, and defeated its Rajah and burnt down its capital Kunchi or Conjeeveram. He was succeeded by Bhuvanekamall who was in the turn succeeded by his brother Vikrama who died after a reign of 51 years (1127).

During this period the Kuntaladesa or the present Kurnool district seems to have been overrun by the Cholas. The last named prince of Chalukyas was expelled (1150) by his general Vijjala of Kala Bhairava race. The fact of Cholas having extended their power to the Kurnool district is based on stone ins-

criptions in Siddhevara, Valasa and Ramallakota (1108 to 1123) made in the reigns of a Chola Maharajah and Vikrama Chola respectively. In the beginning of the thirteenth century the Andhra kings of Warangul, under Ganapati Dewa Maharajah made extensive conquests as far as Nellore; he constructed Tripurantakam and Vishvanathapuram tanks, now in ruins, and bestowed Ipanagandla village to Dravila a Brahmin (1282). He was succeeded by his wife Rudrama Devi a lady much beloved by her subjects. After a reign of 28 years she was succeeded by her grandson Pratapa Vira Rudra Mahadeva, the last prince of this race of any political importance. He was warlike and fond of learning and was of a religious turn of mind, and visited Srisailam. He made free grants of land for clearing jungles and founding villages. He founded many cities such as Palamari, Vanamalapadu and Alugunur. He bestowed several Jaghires in Muddanur, Kalva, Damagatla and Mallyala upon his officers (1310). On his return from the eastern country, and, passing through the Cumbum and Badval valleys, he appointed his minister Gonkayya as governor over the Gandikota province.

Pratapa Rudra was at last captured and taken to Delhi by the Muhammedans. He was afterwards released and was succeeded by his son but his territory was very much reduced. The local governors and jaghirdars to the south of the Kistna declared themselves independent; but their independence was short-lived, three different powers having then risen into importance and occupied the natural divisions into which this district is divided.

The portion of the country comprising Kurnool and the neighbouring tracts to the west of the Erramalas was seized by the Bahminis as a part of their conquest in Telingana. The division including Dupad beyond the Nallamalas was seized by Anavema Reddi who had established a new dynasty known as Reddivari Samastanam at Kondavidu. His family reigned for a century from 1328 to 1427 or 1371 to 1460 according to other accounts. The Nandyal division which then formed part of the Gandikota province, was invaded and taken possession of by Bukka Raja of Vijianagur.

Narasinga Raja of Vijianagur at the instigation of the minister of the last Bahmani king Mahmud, who was on bad terms with Muhammed Yusuf Audil Savoi, the then Governor of Bijapur,

sent his general, Rama Raja against Kurnool, then part of the estate of Yusuf Audil Savoi.

This Yusuf Audil was called Savoi, from Savoy, a town in Persia where he was fostered by a nurse in whose charge he, while an infant, had been sent by his mother when his uncle, the Ottoman Sultan of Turkey, proposed to destroy him. (*Brigg's Ferishta, Vol. ii,* 537.)

e general, Rama Raja, having taken the town after expelling the agents of Savoi enjoyed the possession of the town as Nayankar (jaghire) under the Raja of Vijianagur to whom he was nearly related. Narasinga Raja after recovering a great portion of his lost territories died in (1510) and was succeeded by his son Krishna Raja. This raja was one of the most powerful and distinguished sovereigns of Vijianagur.

About 1520, the Muhammedans of Bijapur sustained a severe defeat from his armies, in consequence of which a good understanding prevailed between the Courts of Vijianagur and Bijapur for a considerable period. He was in possession of all the country up to the Kistna and captured the forts of Udayagiri, Vinukonda and Kondavidu including Cumbum and ascended to Cuttack where he married a daughter of the reigning raja as the bond of peace and extended his dominions in every direction. He was a great patron of Sanskrit and Telugu literature. Krishna Raja was succeded by Achuta, the son of Vara Narasima, in whose time the fort of Kurnool was built. He was succeeded by his Son Sadasiva who was only a nominal ruler, the power being in the hands of Rama Raja (the son-in-law of Krishna Raja). He conspired with his uncle Timma Raja who assumed the power himself with the assistance of Sultan Ibrahim Audil Shah of Bijapur. Rama Raja then defeated the Muhammedans and seized the power himself.

The Bahmani kingdom after a period of nearly two hundred years (1526) was broken up into five separate kingdoms with independant Sultans. These were Ahmednagur under Nizam Shahi, Berar under Imad Shahi, Bidar under Barid Shahi, Bijapur under Audil Shahi and Golcunda under Kutub Shahi. These Sultans were constantly at war with one another and Vijianagur was called in to assist the one against the other. The power of Vijianagur thus increased. The sultans at this time discovering their folly unit-

ed together, and with their combined forces they gained a decisive victory over Rama Raja at Talikota (1565). Rama Raja was taken prisoner and beheaded.

After the fall of the Vijianagar Kingdom the brother of Rama Raja agreed to give up to the victors the places which had previously been wrested from the Muhammadans, by this agreement the King of Bijapur appears to have received, among other provinces, the Duab, Adhoni and Nandyal, while the King of Golcunda obtained Ongole and Guntur or Kondavidu.The provinces thus ceded do not, however, seem to have been immediately occupied by the Bijapur officers because the district of Kurnool for nearly sixty years after the battle of Talikota was a scene of confusion and anarchy.

In 1573. Abdul Audil Khan, King of Bijapur, took Bankapur and the Hindu territory dependent on Bijanagar. The district of Adhoni was taken and a Subadar was appointed over the whole Subah, but Kurnool which adjoins the Adhoni district, appears to have been included in the Subah and to have been given in the hands of Sri Ranga Raja, a nephew of Rama Raja.

In 1579 Ibrahim Muhammad Kutb Shah, King of Golcunda, determining to punish the Rajahs of Kondavidu who have now ceased to pay the tribute which it would appear they had originally agreed to pay upon the first reduction of the fort of Kondavidu in the time of Sultan Quli Kutb Shah, sent his general Haidrul Mulk who reduced the forts of Vinukonda, Kocharlakota, Cumbum and Gurrumkonda. The general marched back against Kondavidu, where he was relieved by a new general Mir Amir Shah, who captured it and then returned to Hyderabad with the chief Raja Karpuri Timmaraja, a son-in-law of the late (Rama Raja) as prisoner.

Ibrahim Muhammed was succeeded by his son Muhammad Quli Kutb. In this reign Ali Khan who was originally a man of low birth and who, by good conduct during the late reign, had raised himself to the rank of an amir or noble, and had attained the command of the troops, raised a mutiny. As he was not allotted an estate by the local governor, Rajah Rao, a Brahmin, for the payment of his troops, he became disgusted and joined the Raja of Penukonda with a number of adherents. He, assisted by Maikur Timmanna, relative of the Raja of Penukonda, with a force of

30,000 men besides some cavalry and 50 elephants, marched to Kondavidu and on his way laid seige to the fort of Cumbum. Raja Rao, however, came to the relief of the fort and totally defeated him. Ali Khan and Maikur Timmanna retreated towards Penukonda, but the raja refused them his countenance, and Ali Khan, after marching from place to place, was at last killed in an action near Ammanabrolu in the Ongole district.

About the year 1590 Muhammed Quli Kutb advanced against Musalimadugu took possession of Nandyal and Kalgor or Kurnool from Basavanta Raja, a son-in-law and Narasinga Raja, a nephew of the late Rama Raja and levied a fixed annual tribute, and also subdued the Zemindars of Sirvel, Jammalamadugu, Chennur and Gandikota. Muhammed Quli then proceeded to Penukonda. But owing to the commencement of the rainy reason, he returned to Hyderabad, leaving garrisons under Shah-Sawar Khan in Gandikota, Jagga Rao in Nandyal, Hari Rao in Musalimadugu and a large army under Mruthyunjaya Rao for the territories south of the Kistna.

While Muhammedans were thus devastating the country Aundi Devappa of Anantapur attacked the famous temple of Ahobilam and took away in plunder the jewels belonging to the idol, whereupon Venkatapathi Raja of Penukonda sent a detachment of troops under Venkata Raja who restored the temple to Sadagopa Jeyangar who was then in charge of the temple. But the Poligar Aundi Devappa being not entirely subdued, settled himself at Nandyal as a tributary chief of the. Muhammedan Kings of Golcunda.

About the same time, the Bijapur Subadar of Adhoni also exercised some authority over these parts. The last of them Majid Khan built a town called Majidpuram néar Nandyal. Such kind of confusion continued for several years till the beginning of the seventeenth century, when Abdul Wahab was deputed by the King of Bijapur, to take the fort of Kurnool which was under Gopala Raja, a grandson of Rama Raja of Talikota, who fled away through the northern gate of the fort still known as Gopala Darvaza though the town was strongly fortified ; and he was assisted by Venkatapathi of Penukonda. Abdul Wahab was an Abyssinian and a bigotted Muhammedan who took possession of Betamcherla, Nandyal and Sirvel; while Koilkuntla, then part of Gandikota. and the taluqs of Cumbum and Markapur, were left in possession of

the Golcunda officers. Abdul Wahab is said to have improved the town. The arched shops in the main bazaar streets in Kurnool are said to have been built by him. He governed the city for about sixteen years and died in 1618 and was buried in a large dome shaped tomb built on the banks of the Hindri.

He was succeeded by his brother Muhammed Khan, and the country continued to be governed by deputies from Bijapur till the overthrow of that Kingdom, when Kurnool with the provinces of Bijapur, Golcunda and Ahmednagur passed into the hands of the Emperor Shah Jehan. After the death of Muhammed Khan, Kurnool was conferred on Khizer Khan Punni as a jaghire in 1651 by Aurangzebe who was then the Subadar of the Deccan. The death of Shah Jehan incited Aurangzebe to action. Aurangzebe asked the Bijapur and Golcunda kings to send him a force to enable him to overthrow his brothers. These Kings refused any help. He however by stratagem swayed over Murad and by his help drove away the other brothers and assumed the throne of Delhi himself. As an Emperor he found a fitting opportunity of avenging himself on the Bahmani Kings. He marched against them and captured Bijapur, Golcunda and other countries in 1686. The year 1686 is the most important to be remembered, as it puts a stop to the obscure and confused period and begins an authentic and systematic period of the history of Kurnool. Aurangzebe sent one of his chief officers named Ghyasuddin Khan to take possession of the territories south of the Kistna. Ghyasuddin Khan took Adhoni and Kurnool and named the latter place Khamurnagur and proceeding to Nandyal called it Ghazipur after his own name. Raja Bhima Singh was first appointed by this general to manage the civil affairs of the district. During this time Khizer Khan was assassinated, and Kurnool for a few years seemed to be governed by the Emperor's deputies. But, however, the territory of Kurnool was conferred upon Khizer Khan's son Dawood Khan Punni (the founder of the late Pathan Dynasty of the Kurnool Nabobs) as a jaghire through the intercession of the same Ghyasuddin Khan about 1698.

This Dawood Khan was well beloved by Aurangzebe from his infancy. While he was still a youth he was honoured by the Emperor Aurangzebe with a sunnad in 1678 through the intercession of his uncle Runmust Khan. A brief Extract of the sunnad s as follows.—

"From the Emperor Abul Muzaffer Muhammed Mohieuddin Aulumghir Padshai Ghazi."

"Hearing that Dawood Khan the nephew of Runmusth Khan is not willing to take up Audil Khan's position, and remain in Bijapur and that he, in addition to his fidelity, deserves our mercy; in consequence thereof We hereby order this day the 2nd day of Jamadulavul in the twentieth year of our reign, that he should be enlisted as one of the dependents of our Royal Court and that in spite of his youth a mansab of 4000 horse and the command of 3000 horse should be confered upon him as a personal mark of distinction. We further grant him the title of "Dawood Khan" and honour him with the grand Khillat, Flag, and Nakhara. For the maintenance of his own dependents We confer upon him the Khila of Zafarnagar which is situated within Our Royal territories. Perganai Timarni is granted to him as a Jaghire for his own maintenance. We wish that his flag be emblazoned with the ensign representing the Sun. We grant him all these things and honour him with all these titles so that he may in future show his able talents in our wars and that he may maintain a well trained army and be ever ready to follow us any where and thus make himself famous by showing his bravery and courage."

As expected Dawood Khan, grew to be a pathan general of great talent. He rendered important military services to the Imperial Government, and was sent as a deputy by the Emperor Aurangzebe to Zulfakhar Khan, the son of Assa l Khan in the invasion of the Carnatic and passed through Kurnool without opposition to capture the strong fortress of Ginji in 1698 which was at that time the capital of the Carnatic, (It was during this period that Narasimha Reddy, the founder of the Nossam family, obtained his Zemindari as a reward of the capture of a famous freebooter named Krishnappa, whose head he presented to Dawood Khan while encamped at Gazulapalli and Goparam.) When Zulfakhar Khan was the Subadar of Golcunda, then, Dawood Khan held a complete sway over the whole of Carnatic. He visited many places in the Carnatic, even Madras, where he was honorably entertained by Mr. Pitt, the then Governor of Madras in 1700. He was subsequently in 1701 made the Nawab of the Carnatic and in 1702 advanced against Fort Saint George with a large army in obedience to a firman from the Emperor of Delhi. The whole course of his Nabobship in the Carnatic has been already described in connection with the Carnatic, and his *friendship with the English, exemplified by his granting the British East India Company a purwanna for the five towns,* is fully dealt with therein.

During his commandership in the Carnatic his brothers Suliman Khan, Bahadur Khan aud Salim Khan visited Madras and other places. Suliman Khan, the captain of three thousand

horse in Zulfakkar Khan's army, went to Madras with 6 elephants, 14 camels and 50 horsemen, and brought a letter from his brother and Zulfakhar Khan to the English, desiring accommodation and a doctor for curing him of his distemper. Then they sent word to him that he was welcome, and that he might order his servants to seek out an accommodation, and the best doctor in the place should attend him; but that he should not bring his horsemen into town with him, but keep whom necessary for his service and send the rest out of the town; and accordingly his followers pitched their tents to the west of the Fort beyond the river and he himself hired a house to the northward. Bahadur Khan, the commander of 1500 horse, came to St. Thome. He was shown the varieties of the place by the English and received a present of the value of one hundred pagodas from them. Salim Khan plundered and burnt a few villages at Fort St. David. In this he seems to have been influenced by Zulfakhar Khan who was now jealous of Dawood Khan's success at Ginji. However, Dawood Khan checked such further excursions of his brother.

We have seen how the death of the great Aurangzebe in 1707 and the subsequent struggle between his three sons led to the establishment of Shah Aulum on the throne of Delhi. During the reign of Shah Aulum (better known as Bahadur Shah) a rising of the Sikhs took place in the west of Delhi which led to the call of Zulfakhar Khan to the assistance of his royal master. For a brief period Dawood Khan had acted as Subadar of Golcunda, on behalf of Zulfakhar Khan while his own dewan Muhammed Saieed (Sadatulla Khan) was left as his substitute in the Carnatic. But in his turn Dawood Khan was called away by the trouble in the North West. Again, in consequence of some troubles caused by the Maharattas in the neighbourhood of Golcunda, Dawood Khan was sent as Subadar which office he resumed from Yusuf Khan in 1710.

At this period when Bahadur Shah turned his attention to the Mahrattas, Sabo seemed likely to prevail in the contest and Zulfakhar Khan, who was now in great favor was anxious that peace should be concluded with him, at the price of the concessions formerly offered by Aurangzebe. But Momin Khan, the then Vazier, though willing to agree to the terms, wished them to be granted to Tara Bai; and the whole negotiation fell to the ground. On Bahadur Shah's departure, Dawood Khan on whom was conferred

the Viceroyalty of the Deccan in place of ZulfakharKhan followed the views of his principal and concluded a personal agreement with Saho, consenting that the Chouth (or fourth) should be paid while he remained in office, but stipulating that it would be collected by agents of his own, without the interference of the Mahrattas. This arrangement kept the Deccan quiet till the end of the present reign and allowed Bahadur Shah to turn his thoughts to other scenes, where his exertions were scarcely less required.

Dawood Khan was again during Furrukhsier's reign in 1713 transferred as Governor of Guzerat and Khandesh. At this time Khumruddin Chin Kulich Khan, the grandson of Quli Khan, Khazi of Bokhara, who settled in India during the reign of Shah Jehan the fifth Mogul Emperor, afterwards so well known under the titles of Nizam-ul-mulk "the Regulator of the State," and Asuf Jah, was appointed Subadar of Deccan as Dawood Khan's successor, with a nominal control over all the royal possessions in Southern India. It was this Nizam-ul-mulk, who in the year 1720 during the reign of the Emperor Muhammed Shah established his independence at Hyderabad. But unfortunately Dawood Khan who was renowned throughout India for his reckless courage and whose memory still survives in the tales and proverbs of Deccan died on the eve of success in a battle with his antagonist Saiyed Husain Ali Khan, the Governor of Burhanpur. Dawood Khan was said to be impotent, but when he was Subadar of Ahmedabad a daughter of one of the Zamindars was brought and accordingly to the custom of the country, was presented to the ruler as tribute. He converted her to Islam and married her, she became pregnant by him and when he went forth to battle, she was seven months gone with child. On his departure it is said that she in her pride took the dagger from his belt and kept of carefully by her. When she heard of his death, she ripped herself open, brought forth the child alive and then departed with her husband to the next world. But this story has not been authenticated. For we find that a sum of six lacs of dhams had been separately allotted for her maintenance from the resources of her husbands' jaghire namely Timroly as is seen from the translation of the following sunnad:—

"From Muhammed Furrukhsier Ibn Azimush Shan Bahadur Abuzzaffur Moinuddin Alumghir-a-sani Padsha Ghazi."

"It is hereby ordered this day the 25th day of Rujjab in the sixth year of Our reign that a sum of six lacs of dhams being the one sixth share of the lawful in-

heritance has been granted as an allowance of maintenance to the widow of Dawood Khan the deceased from the revenues of Purganai Timarni his personal jaghire in the Berar Circars which now yields 15,000 rupees. This order should be known to and obeyed by all the present and future Courts of Justice, Revenue officers, Jaghirc-dars, Record keepers and Governors who should pay the above dhams to her.

Further it is hereby declared that this must be considered as final and given full effect to without any interruption. It is not at all necessary to demand fresh, sunnad for every year."

When the result of the battle and the death of Dawood Khan was reported to Furrukhsier his countenance seemed clouded with sorrow. He said to Kut-bul-Mulk Saiyed Abdulla that it was a pity such a renowned and noble chief had been killed. Kut-bul-Mulk replied "If my brother had been slain by the hands of the Afghans, it would have given your Majesty satisfaction.

On the death of Dawood Khan 1715 his brother Ibrahim Khan with his followers proceeded to Kurnool and got back the possession of the town from Idris Khan the Khilladar of the Imperial Government (It was the policy of the Muhammedan governments that when jaghires were given to their officers the chief fort was always retained in the hands of an officer independent of the jaghiredar. Hence the appointment of Idris Khan as the Governor of the fort) Ibrahim Khan with great sagacity and much stratagem and upon reporting the matter to Mubarez Khan, at that time, the local Governor of Hyderabad and applying for the usual Khillat obtained his request and an Imperial Sunnad was sent to him, and in acknowledgement of his able and active services he was declared to be the rightful successor to the throne of Kurnool by Furrukhsier the Emperor of Delhi.

Meanwhile Asaf Jah the Emperor's chief minister, gaining several victories and thus prevailing over the Mahrattas and other tributary princes became so powerful that even the Emperor Muhammmed Shah feared him. Nizamul-Mulk has fully aware of the Emperor's intentions and proposals. This mutual aversion of the Emperor and his Vazier grew to such an extent that at last the latter in order to secure his safety and full liberty, sent his resignation to the Emperor of his office of Vazier and marched off towards the Deccan. But this measure amounted, in reality to a declaration of his independence and was received in that light by the Emperor himself who, although he accepted Asaf Jah's resignation and conferred on him the highest titles of honor. The

Emperor them sent secret orders to Mubarez Khan to drive away Asaf Jah from the Deccan and to become himself Subadar. Mubarez Khan accompanied by Ibrahim Khan of Kurnool and other jaghiredars proceeded to Hyderabad, but at Chakarkeli on the 24 September 1724 Mubarez Khan and Ibrahim Khan were defeated and slain.

Ibrahim Khan seems to have been a great statesman, as his policy was to keep the Muhammadans and the Hindus on equal terms.

Ibrahim Khan left two sons Rahmat-ulla Khan and Aluf Khan the former proceeded to Aurangabad and the latter succeeded to the jaghire of Kurnool in 1724 and wrote to Asaf Jah promising his allegiance and praying for a recognition of his title to the state as the latter was from the battle of Chakarkeli the undisturbed and unopposed Subadar and thus had the complete supremacy over all the territories in the Deccan, Kurnool being one of them. His request was granted and a Killat was conferred upon him at Adhoni where he had been asked to attend. He ruled nine years and died in 1733. He left two sons, Himmut Bahadur and Runmusth Khan, the former succeeded to the jaghire.

During Himmut Bahadur Khan's reign, about 1741, the district was overrun by a Mahratta army under Fatteh Singh, apparently an officer of Ragoba, who carried away great spoil. The next important event which took place in this reign was the death of Asaf Jah.

When Asaf Jah died in 1748, his eldest son, Ghyasuddin Khan being employed at the Court of Delhi, his second son, Nasir Jung succeeded. His succession was, as we saw before, disputed by his nephew Muzuffer Jung; Governor of Adhoni, whom it is supposed Asaf Jah had appointed to the government of the southern provinces of the Subah. Muzuffer Jung unable to oppose Nasir Jung proceeded to Carnatic and with the help of the French Governor Monsieur Dupleix and Chunda Sahib assumed all the state and ceremonial of a Subadar. Nasir Jung now regarded his nephew as a formidable rival and began to augment his forces. He sent orders to all the Nabobs and Rajas whose territories were to the south of the Kistna to hold themselves in readiness to accompany him with the number of troops which they were bound to furnish. The order to Kurnool was despatched by an officer of the army named

Himmutyar Khan. The Nabob of Kurnool having already given a large nazur of about eleven lacs of rupees, amassed in his father's time, replied that it was hard that he should again be called upon to furnish troops. Himmutyar Khan was provoked at this reply and ordered the Nabob to vacate the fort. The latter, however encouraged by the blessings and advice of his priest, who had presented him with a talisman consisting of a pot of pebbles to be broken before the enemy, engaged Himmutyar Khan with a small force of 300 men and defeated him at Kadarbagh.

On receiving this intelligence, Nasir Jung, unwilling to send an army against the Pathan Nabob, who was no ordinary man despatched a trusty messenger named Saif-ud-din to conciliate him, and promised Saif-ud-din a village in the event of success Himmut Bahadur Khan yielded to Saif-ud-din's persuasions and joined Nasir Jung in his expedition to the south.

Saifuddin, disappointed at the refusal of Nasir Jung to grant him the village of Banganapalle in fulfilment of the promise the latter had made to him, began to create a misunderstanding between Himmut Bahadur Khan and Nasir Jung by telling the former that the latter intended to take revenge for the death of Himmutyar Khan, and that his refusal to permit him to go to Kurnool, though the emergency was great because of the heavy floods that had passed down the Hindri and Tungabudra and washed away portions of the fort walls, was in view to carry out that object.

This personal ill-feeling was soon in creased by the disappointment which Himmut Bahadur Khan met with in his expectations of obtaining considerable immunities, as well as an addition of territory; for Nasir Jung who assumed the full state of a subah, paid no regard to his pretensions or those of the Nabobs of Cuddapa and Savanur, all of whom he treated as feudatories who had done no more than their duty in joining the Mogul Standard. Wearied of a war by which they were not benefited, the Pathan Nabobs advised Muzuffer Jung to submit after previously taking from Nasir Jung solemn assurances that he would not injure his nephew. But no sooner was he in Nasir Jung's camp than he was put into fetters. This enraged the Pathan Nabobs and induced them to open a secret corresnondence with Monsieur Dupleix, and when the army was drawn up in battle array near Ginji, the Nabob of Kurnool when

reproved by Nasir Jung for inaction in the field, discharged a carbine and killed *him*.

Nasir Jung having been put to death, the Nabobs of Cuddapa and Kurnool demanded from Muzuffer Jung that three year's tribute which they had not paid should be remitted, that the country which they governed together with several augmentations of territory, should in future be exempted from tribute to the Mogul Government, and that one half of the riches found in Nasir Jung's treasury should be delivered to them. Monsr Dupleix, the French Governor, fearing that the supremacy of Muzuffer Jung had not been fully established reluctantly agreed to fulfill the demands in a moderate way. Muzuffer Jung set out, as we noted in part 1 "The Carnatic," on the 4th January 1752, for the Deccan, accompanied by a French detachment under the command of Monsieur Busy; when the army arrived in Cuddapa some straggling horsemen of Muzuffer Jung quarrelled with the inhabitants and set fire to some villages. The Nabob of Cuddapa pretented to be greately exasperated by the outrage and ordered a body of his troops to revenge it by attacking the rear guard of Muzuffer Jung which escorted the women. The Nabob refused to give any explanation, when called on, for this action and accompanying the forces of the Nabobs of Savanur and Kurnool came up against Muzuffer Jung at Royachoti, the Nabob of Savanur was killed and of Cuddapa severely wounded and put to flight, followed by Muzuffer Jung who was himself killed by the Nabob of Kurnool. Tho Nabob of Kurnool was however not left safe but was killed by the forces of the late Muzuffer Jung. Kurnool was subsequently taken away by Salabut Jung the brother of Nasir Jung on 15th March 1752 and was left in charge of Saiyed Muhammed Aulum a military officer of high rank and Rama Nayadu, the neighbouring Zemindar of Gudval.

While the administration of the Country was thus managed. Runmusth Khan alias Munawar Khan, brother of the late Nabob Himmut Bahadur Khan, returned from Arcot and assisted by the Cuddapa Nabob and Kondogi Punt, Desamuki of Kurnool, took Sirvel and Nandyal and bribed Muhammad Aulum and Gudval Rajah by promising them a sum of money and the town of Betemcharla and Yerraguntla respectively and took Kurnool his ancestral state. He was confirmed in his jaghire by a Sunnad from the Emperor Shah Aulum II; translation of which is as follows :—

"From the Emperor Abulmuzaffer Jalaluddin Shah-ai-Aulum. It is hereby ordered this day, the 29th day of the month of Shaban in the 34th year of the Reign of the above Emperor that Kurnool, which yields an income of ten crores and sixty lacs of dhams (has been granted as jaghire to Mukhurrabud Doulah Moizzul Mulk Runmusth Khan Bahadur Munawar Jung and to his sons. The above Jaghire and the amount are to be enjoyed by them for ever.

This order or declaretion must be known to and obeyed by all the present and future courts of justice and should be admitted by the Rulers and their prime ministers who should not in any way intefere or alter any thing from the safe enjoyment of Runmusth Khan Bahadur and his descendants.

Further it is hereby declared that this must be considered as final and given full effect to without any interruption. It is not at all necessary to demand fresh Sunnad for every year from the above Jaghiredar of Kurnool."

This was the last occasion on which an Imperial Sunnad was sent; and we find that no Nabob of Kurnool after this Nabob had any connection with the Emperors of Delhi but, in turn, became connected with the Nizam and the English.

The towns of Betamcherla and Yerraguntla were retaken by the Nabob at the instigation of his Dewan named Raja in 1772 and on account of internal confusion the Village of Gani which was given in Jaghire to Kondogi Punt was also taken as he displeased the Nabob.

In the latter part of Munawar Khan's reign about 1775 the district was invaded by Haider Ali of Mysore, who, acting on the provisions of a certain secret treaty alleged to have been executed between him and Nizam Ali, which provided for the transfer of Kurnool and Cuddapa to Haidar Ali on the performance of certain conditions, proceeded against Cuddapa from which place he exacted a contribution, and thence marched upon Kurnool. Munawar Khan immediately at the reception of the news got his troops ready and pitched his tents outside the town. But before any real encounter, peace was made by paying two lacs of rupees to Haider Ali. In 1790 Munawar Khan sent a party of horse under his 3rd son Aluf Khan along with the Nizam's army to join Lord Cornwallis at Seringapatam.

In 1792 Munawar Khan died. His eldest son resided at Hyderabad, where his father had procured for him from the Nizam a small Jaghire, where he built a village still known as Runmusthpura. His second son Hasan Ali Khan, he set aside as incompetent to rule, his third son Aluf Khan, who had just returned from Seringapatam and who had been nominated during his father's life time

succeeded to the throne. Messengers were sent to the Nizam to obtain confirmation of his title for though he had been compelled to submit to Mysore, yet he did not recognize the Mysore Prince as his sovereign and did not pay the peishcush imposed. But before he could get an answer he was compelled to go against his elder-brother Hasan Ali Khan of Velgodu who had collected a band of Boya Kattabadies and committed ravages in Gadivemula and the neighbourhood. Aluf Khan at once marched against him with a small army to Velgodu, the jaghire village; but Hasan Ali Khan, unable to resist him, left the fort in charge of his jemadar and crossed the Nallamalas apparently, as tradition says, to obtain help from the Beder poligars of Cumbum. But being disappointed in this expectation, he went away to Hyderabad and was not heard of afterwards. The jemadar in charge of the fort at once gave it up. Aluf Khan destroyed the bastions and removed its iron gates to the fort of Siddapur.

After this insurrection was put down he was informed that the Nizam had questioned his succession to the musnad to the exclusion of his eldest brother. Aluf Khan therefore sent his uncle with letters to various courtiers. By this time the Nizam had been engaged in a war with the Mahrattas and Aluf Khan was called upon to send his forces. Aluf Khan then marched with 1400 horse and joined the Nizam at Kardla in 1795. The first attack on the Mahratta horse was "favorable to the Pathan Cavalry" but in the end the Nizam was defeated and submitted to most ignominious terms. Aluf Khan was afterwards confirmed in the title having promised to pay a large sum of money to his eldest brother who was at Hyderabad. Aluf Khan also received a Khillat from Tippu Sultan, but the right of the Sultan to levy a tribute he always resisted, in which resistance he was encouraged by the Nizam.

In 1799, after the fall of Seringapatam, when the Mysore territories were divided between the Nizam and the English, Kurnool, among other districts, fell to the share of the Nizam, being rated at the annual value of 66,600 pagodas, the amount of peishcush originally fixed by Haidar Ali. In 1800, the Nizam ceded the districts of Cuddapa and Bellary along with the territory of Kurnool which he had recovered partly by the treaty of 1792 with Tippu Sultan and partly by the fall of Seringapatam, to the British in lieu of the payment for subsidiary troops maintained at Hydera-

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bad and a letter was sent to the Nabob directing him to obey the latter's rule. The translation of the letter sent to the Nabob on the occasion is as follows .—

From His Highness the Nizam to Nabob Muhammed Aluf Khan Bahadur.

" To the most illustrious, brave and high in rank and dignity, may you live long to enjoy our favors.

From the 12th of October 1802 corresponding with 14th of the Jamadiussani 1217 Hijri, the Peishcush (tribute) of Kurnool amounting to 66,666 pagodas per annum has been transferred to the Honorable East India Company in accordance with the treaty of Mysore in lieu of the pay of the English troops. It is therefore ordered that the said amount should be annually paid to the said Company, and as there exists cordial friendship between our Government and that of the Honorable East India Company, it is desirable that you should likewise be obedient to the said Company." (Sd.) NIZAM.

Subsequently on 22nd July 1803, he received another letter from the Governor General to the same effect. The translatin of which is as follows :—

From Marquis Wellesley to Nabob Aluf Khan of Kurnool, dated 22nd July 1803.

" Of high and exalted rank, kind to sincere friends may you live long.

You must have learnt from the Hyderabad Government of the agreement entered into by this Government on the 12th October 1800 with H. H. Nabob Mir Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur whereby your connection with His Highness's Sircar has ceased from that date and you have come under the British protection.

I am fully confident that you will evince the loyalty towards the British Government as was shown to that of His Highness and thereby prove yourself deserving of its kindness and friendly considerations.

Looking at the present affairs in the Deccan I am obliged to ask you to keep ready the force with which you must help the English Government in case of an emergency and on receipt of instructions despatch it to co-operate with the English Army.

I am satisfied that the force will be properly equipped. In connection with this matter you should place yourself in communication with the Resident at Hyderabad and act according to his instructions. You will receive this letter through him and the other matters will be made known to you by his own letter.

I shall always be glad to hear of your welfare." (Signed.) WELLESLEY.

When the Britsh demanded from the Nabob the tribute of 66,600 pagodas the amount of peishcush originally fixed by Haider

Ali, he denied any right to tribute acquired by the partition treaty of Mysore (no such right having existed under the Mysore Government) but agreed to pay a voluntary peishcush of one lac of rupees. In the meanwhile, that is, in July 1803, the English being engaged in a war with the Mahrattas, the Nabob was called upon to despatch his usual quota of troops to join General Wellesley at Gulburga. An army was accordingly sent under the command of his brother Anwur Khan. In 1804, after a long correspondence, in which it appeared that the Nizam himself had been inclined to reduce the tribute during the time it was under his rule, the amount of peishcush payable by the Kurnool Nabob was reduced by the Government to one lac and twenty five thousand Gadval rupees for the first eight years and one lac afterwards, and the contingent force was fixed at 500 horse and 500 foot. The payment of peishcush, amounting in Company's currency to Rs. 87,500 was continued with cheerfulness. The appreciation of Anwur Khan's services to the Company and the terms of the settlement of the peishcush extra, by the Governor General are exhibited in his letter of the 29th October 1804, which appears as follows:—

Translation of Marquis Wellesley's letter to Nabob Aluf Khan Bahadur, dated 29th October 1804.

" Of high and exalted rank, kind to sincere friends may you live long.

I have received your two letters. One Dated 3rd September 1803 in reply to my letter intimating your readiness to arrange for the despatch of a contingent to co-operate with the English force and stating that through Rai Molchund you have communicated your views to Major James Kirkpatrick for my information. The other dated 15th January 1804 in which you state that you have appointed Nabob Muhammed Anwur Khan Bahadur to the command of the Contingent and request that the treaty be drawn up according to his draft—and that you have sent Khajah Muhammed Hyat and Gulab Khan to Major Kirkpatrick.

I have been pleased to learn from the above letters and from the gallant Major that you should have so promptly attended to my request in despatching under your personal supervision the Contingent. This coupled with your Royal conduct from the time of your connection with this Government renders you deserving of every consideration according to your desire I write to inform you of the several conditions and stipulations which should exist between this Government and your's.

That you should pay an annual tribute of Rs. 125,000 until a given period, as you were paying to Nabob Asuf Jah before your connection with this Government After the expiration of that period it will be reduced to 100,000 rupees and will on no account be increased thereafter.

That you should furnish a Contingent of 500 cavalry and 500 infantry whenever demanded by the British Government.

As this Government feels assured that you will not fail to readily furnish the Contingent whenever demanded, we have dispensed with the necessity of your force being minutely inspected by our officers—but the inspection will be a nominal one as used to be in the time of the late Nawab.

The compliance with all your desires should be considered as an act of kindness on the part of the British Government and you must therefore try to be always loyal and friendly to it.

In future whenever it may be necessary for you to write to me, you should do so through Lord Bentick, the Governor of Madras, as the affairs of Kurnool have now connection with his administration and this letter is therefore sent through him." (Signed) WELLESLEY.

Aluf Khan had six sons. But his love for the youngest Ghulam Rasul Khan was so great that he intending to make him successor requested Lord Minto the then Governor General who had come to Madras to nominate him during his life time. The request was granted by Lord Minto and the signet was engraved in Ghulam Rasul Khan's name. The following translation of Lord Minto's letter to the Nabob is of interest :—

From Lord Minto to Nabob Muhammed Aluf Khan Bahadur, dated 27th February 1810.

"To gentleman of high rank and dignity and dispenser of kindness to friends may you long endure!

I have much pleasure to state that your kind letter of expression of joy at my safe arrival at Madras and conveying the glad tidings of the performance of a ceremony of Muktub of your dutiful and prosperous son Ghulam Rasul Khan Bahadur with other particulars &c., along with presents in the shape of jewels and pieces of cloth and other emblems of friendship sent through your dignified agent Rai Lutchmon Doss has been received with great delight which can only be held to establish the validity of the feelings of friendship and sincerity which exists between us. I sincerely share your joy on the above happy occasion, May God Almighty prove the effects of this joy and mirth propitious and fortunate.

Regarding your request to evince kindness to your son, I for the present herewith send a gogeous robe of honor for his use through the sincerity of my heart and request you to act for me in placing the same on his person.

With reference to your request asking permission for the engraving of a seal in the name of your son, I write to say with my affectionate pen that I am pleased to sanction the grant. I here take the opportunity of mentioning to you that your letter in reply to my note, dated 16th October 1809, corresponding with the 6th of Ramzan 1224 Hijri, informing me of the readiness of your forces (for active service) and intimating me that they are awaiting instructions from the most noble Colonel Close, and requesting that the Commander of your forces who is your brother should receive the same kind treatment which was accorded by General Campbell on a former occasion to your Commandant has been received. Your

agent mentioned above has lately told me that in accordance with the desire of Colonel Close, Captain Sydenham has directed your forces to start for Jalnapur for the purpose of joining the British Army under the command of Colonel Montrose. and the forces have accordingly marched. The warm interest you have taken and the active measures you have adopted for the despatch of the troops in question serve as a proof of your attachment and devotion to the British Government.

This laudable conduct of yours has been the cause of great joy and satisfaction to me, and you may rest assured that Colonel Montrose will not fail to evince such kindness to your brother as is due to his rank and dignity, and will always continue to observe the rules of etiquette and friendship.

Taking into consideration the praiseworthy conduct of your Agent, it is observed that the said gentleman is true and staunch in friendship. I hope that you will consider me as your sincere friend, and be always pleased to let me hear the glad news of your safety and welfare. What more is needed to be written?

(Signed) MINTO.

These favors the Nabob Aluf Khan disingenuously construed as permitting him to nominate Ghulam Rasul Khan as the future Nabob, and openly declared him in Kurnool as heir apparent, using the British name in support of his proceedings, and confined his eldest son, Munawar Khan, the rightful heir. Subsequently Mr. Chaplin, the Collector of Bellary, proceeded to Kurnool with orders of the British Government to explain to the Nabob that his interpretation of the Governor General's permission was erroneous, and to persuade the Nabob to release Munawar Khan. All the persuasions were in vain. The Nabob ordered the collection of military stores from different forts, namely, Yerraguntla, Nandyal, Panem and Gani. The transportation of military stores to Kurnool of course, stopped and Mr. Chaplin was again deputed to proceed to Kurnool, this time with a small force and to make another endeavour to save Munawar Khan. Accordingly he went to Kurnool, released Munawar Khan and placed him under the guardianship of his uncle in 1813.

Aluf Khan died in 1815. His eldest son and legitimate successor was Munawar Khan. But his younger brother Muzuffer Khan claimed the succession and seized the fort, on which occasion it was found necessary to send a force against it from Bellary under Col. Mariott. It was garrisoned by 4000 men and was considered impregnable on 14th December 1814 the battaries were opened and a few bombs having burst among the cavalry who could not escape as the Tungabadra was full. Muzaffer Khan then surrendered. He was taken prisoner and kept under survillance. The rightful heir

Munawar Khan, now assumed the Principality. But immediately after his accession on 18th March 1816 the country was overrun by a band of Pindaris. They did not obtain much profit by their incursion, but it is said that they had carried off sixty bullocks laden with booty of trifling value. On the other hand full advantage of this disturbance was taken by the wandering Lambadi and Koravar who robbed the fugitives of the more valuable articles they had with them. In 1818 Munavar Khan sent a detachment of his troops under the command of his brother Ahmed Khan Bahadur to join the British army against Baji Row the Maharatta Chief as is seen by the following letter from the then Governor General.

Translation of Lord Hastings' letter to Nabob Muhammed Munawar Khan Bahadur, dated 22nd June 1818.

"To His Highness possessed of high rank and dignity and dispenser of kindness to friends may you long endure!

I have recrived with much pleasure your letter stating that you had taken active steps to equip your promised contingent for field service no sooner than you were apprised of the breach of promise and disloyalty evinced by Baji Rao and that on receipt of a Kharitah (letter) from His Excellency the most noble Mr. Hewlott, Governor of Madras. You told off for active service 500 Infantry and 500 Cavalry under the command of Ahmed Khan, your illustrious younger brother, and Abdur Rahman Khan, your noble uncle, with instructions to co-operate with General Laigne, our noble Commander, to punish the above refractory and faithless Chief. The contents of the letter in question have become manifest to us in detail. As the wording of the said letter bore testimony to your sincerity and friendship it afforded me the highest satisfaction and delight, the prompt action you have taken in despatching your brother with the said contingent, and the keen interest you have evinced in the affairs of our everlasting Government as stated in your kind letter, made our gratification two-fold.

The manifestation of all these acts of well-wishing and your strenuous efforts and devotion to our Government in accordance with the orders of His Highness the Nizam, by having promptly obliged his desires are proofs of your cordiality and sincere friendship, and the kindness we shown to you after the demise of your father is also evident. These circumstances have been the source of great joy and satisfaction to me. You may rest assured that His Excellency the Governor and the aforesaid General will continue to maintain a high regard for your friendship &c. I hope that you will consider me as your well-wisher and friend, and always apprise me of your wealth and welfare. What more is required?" (Signed) HASTINGS.

Munawar Khan administered affairs with justice and moderation, and is in general praised by the people for his considerate management though the country was on his accession in a most exhausted state. He abolished all the illegal taxes imposed by

his father and remitted the arrears due. Unfortunately his administration was of short duration. He died in 1823 after a reign of eight years. At the death of Munawar Khan, it was proposed to place Muzuffer Khan his brother who was at Adhoni, on the throne. But this unfortunate man on the very day of his proclamation murdered his wife within the British territory and was removed to the fort of Bellary as a state prisoner on a daily maintenance of Rs. 5, where he died in 1879 after a long imprisonment of fifty six years. His brother Ghulam Rasul Khan, who had been destined by his father for the Musnad in preference to his eldest son was now raised to the throne in 1823 whose succession was also confirmed by the English and the following letter was despatched by the then Governor General to the effect.

Translation of Lord Amherst's letter to Nabob Ghulam Rasul Khan Bahadur, dated 15th October 1824.

"Of High and exalted rank, kind to sincere friends may you live long.

I have received with much pleasure your letter announcing your ascension to the Musnud of your hereditary state of Kurnool through the kindness and favour of the British Government, and expressing your sense of gratitude and loyalty to the British Crown. You express a hope that I will cherish the same friendly feelings towards your country as was done by my predecessors, and promise on your part faithfully to observe and fulfil all your engagements with the British Government, as the stability of your state depends on your loyalty and faithfulness, you also request that the kindness and favour which your august father and elder brother received at the hands of the British Government, should also be continued to you and that feeling assured of your loyalty, I do hereby allow you to administer your state as an independent sovereign without the interference of any one, as was done in the case of your late brother. which may tend to the prosperity, welfare, and stability of your state, you also desire that the kindness and favour which have been shewn to you may also be extended to your children and descendents for ever.

I must congratulate you and your people on your ascension of the Musnud of your forefathers, which has afforded me great pleasure and delight. May God Almighty prove this happy occasion to you, your relatives, and dependents &c. auspicious and fortunate. The friendly feeling which you entertain as regards one everlasting Government has become quite manifest to us and become engraved upon the tabulate of our heart, you may rest assured that no pains will be spared by the officers of the British Government to promote the welfare of all its faithful friends and allies, and that in respect to your own case they will strive to do more than you write to ask.

The pearl tossel and other jewels and apparels sent to me serve as a proof of your friendship and sincerity, and have added to my happiness. I shall be glad to be always informed of your health.

(Signed.) AMHERST.

This nobleman continued on the throne till 1838, a time when reports were being circulated of a Wahabi conspiracy hostile to the British Government. Having been furnished with wrong information by a malicious and antagonistic party headed by Ahmed Khan the Nabob's brother, the Government bringing certain charges of disaffection against the Nabob and accusing him of harbouring designs hostile to the British power or its allies, of the augmentation of his military establishments, of the repair of his fortifications, of the secret accumulation of military stores, of injuries stated to have been inflicted on the British subjects and inattention to demands for reparation made by the British, of alleged acts of violence and tyranny towards his own family and of maladministration of his country, sent out a Commission consisting of Mr. Blane of the Civil Service and Colonel Steel, Military Secretary to Government to investigate into the abovesaid matters. A body of troops under the command of Colonel Dyce was also despatched from Bellary to overawe the Nabob and render assistance to the Commission, when required. The Commission had directions to take possession of the country temporarily, if the Nabob yielded it without any opposition, and freely allowed them to inspect all the places, persons and records, and afforded every assistance in the prosecution of the inquiry. If the Commissioners found him to be innocent of the said crimes then they were instructed to bestow upon him his own country, and otherwise, if the Nabob neglected in yielding himself and in surrendering the fort or refused to give the necessary assistance in prosecuting the inquiry or did not allow them to pass freely into the fort and show all the places, persons and records, then to remove him from the musnad and to resume the country and to annex the same on behalf of the Government. The Commissioners thus appointed arrived at Kurnool on 13th September 1839 and informed the Nabob of their arrival. The reply returned was that his brother Ghulam Khader Khan and Namdar Khan would be sent to escort them and about a quarter before four O'clock they were led to the Fort accompanied by the parties sent by the Nabob. The manner in which they were treated is stated by the Commissioners in their Report dated 19th September 1839 No. 13. A, as follows :—

"The streets from the Fort Gate to the Nabob's palace were lined with troops of various descriptions, who saluted as we passed. On approaching the Dewankhana, the Nabob advanced some distance on foot to meet us, and taking a hand of each led

us to our seats. After a short time the Khareeta was presented, and received by the Nabob with every mark of respect. He observed that the Governor had done him great honor, and inquired after His Lordship's health. During the visit the Nabob at various times made professions of his dependence upon the Company, and of his constant fidelity since he had been, as a child, received under their protection. On our departure, the Nabob accompanied us in the same manner as at our reception. Throughout the interview the Nabob was apparently a good deal agitated, but evinced in every action, an obvious desire to receive us with all honor and to make a favorable impression."

On the next day Namdar Khan paid a visit to the Commissioners and stated that he had been directed by the Nabob to inform them that the Nabob had carefully read and understood the letter addressed to him by his Lordship the Governor dated 12th August 1839 and that he was ready to comply with whatever might be demanded of him as will be seen from Commissioner's Report No. 17 dated 24th September 1839 para 3, and also para 7 of their Report. No 26 dated 2nd October 1839.

"The Nabob with implicit confidence in the British Government unhesitatingly left his capital and all his property behind him, and pitched his tent and took up his abode at Zorapur outside the town and fortress of Kurnool and voluntarily gave up the possession of the district and fort of Kurnool, in full confidence of an acquittal, awaiting only the result of the investigation. The British occupied the Fort without resistance.

The Commissioners obtaining the possession of the fort proceeded to enquire into the charges framed against the Nabob and in their final report they relieved him of all liability from every accusation made against him with the exception of the secret accumulation of military stores. They were unable to discover any other motive for this accumulation of the Nabob than the insane fancy of a monomaniac whose mind was too weak to allow of its fixing itself upon any one object. Their several reports, contain these significant passages.

"The account given of the state of the Nabob's mind is considerably strengthened by our own observation of his personal appearance and demeanour."

"We have seldom seen any one, the expression of whose countenance and general bearing more strongly indicate partial, if not confirmed, derangement of intellect, and it is a well known fact that more than one member of his family has been thus affected."

"His warlike preparations may have been the effect of a species of monomania without any defined object or end."

" If the account now given confirmed, as it is by our own observations and other circumstances be taken as substantially true, the Nabob can scarcely be considered as a responsible moral agent."

" The Nabob proposed to send his troops on a sea voyage from the Indian Ocean to the sea of Attock, paying them in grass, straw, or cloth. They noted " the entire neglect and depression of his military followers in a person preparing for any warlike movement."

" The report also mentions certain acts of the Nabob showing aberration of mind such as decking out game cocks with valuable jewels ; having baskets of fowls at his bed side ; striking coins with nonsensical characters on them, under the influence of a Fakir who induced him to believe in Alchemy and then cheated him. He had at one time an intention of setting himself up as another Prophet or Imam ; and, again, had his portrait painted with a ray of glory around his head, to indicate his being a Padsha or Shah in Shah.

The chief feature in this inquiry was the absence of evidence as to the Nabob's treasonable or seditious conduct. He never waged war nor intended so to do against the British powers. He was a man of weak intellect, without fixed ideas, or objects and at times harsh. The administration of the country was left in the hands of mercenaries who in their own interest were extortionate, and did their best to make as much money as they could under an uncertain tenure of office.

That the country was mismanaged by the Nabob is undoubted and was only to be expected when a maniac was allowed to govern it. His deposition from the musnad can thus be justified. It would have been proper if he had been replaced by his son or any other member of his family or retained if the country had been under British management till a fit person was procured in terms of the Sunnad to fill his place. So have deprived him of his privilege of maintaining a contingent force to assist the British power or to have reduced him to the position of a mere land holder or Zamindar or to have increased his peishcush as a fine might have been justifiable measure. But it is hardly fair that the Nabob should have been made a state prisoner his jaghire confiscated and his posterity given a pittance. The action of the Government did not meet with the approval of the Honorable Court of Directors for in their despatch No. 15 of 1839 para 4, they say,

"if he be really mad it would be obviously unjust to punish his family for his misfortune, if he be not mad, it still, in our opinion, remains to be proved whether what he has done is deserving of any severe chastisement" and further in their despatch No. 14 of 1839, they express a hope that "no measures of severity would be resolved upon without the fullest evidence of the guilt of the Nabob and without the establishment of a case of paramount necessity." Yet contrary to the expressed wishes of the Honble Court the Nabob was deposed though he was neither guilty of waging war with the British power nor guilty of seditious or treasonable correspondence. The only charge at all made out was the secret accumulation of arms beyond the required necessities of the country, though his troops were neither in excess of the fixed number, nor in disproportion to its revenues. He was on the other hand bound by the treaty to maintain a force consisting of horse and infantry to protect his own country from the inroads of marauders, no less to assist the British power in times of need when called upon to do so, as will be seen by the extracts of Lord Wellesley's letter dated 22nd July 1803 which runs as follows :—

"Looking at the present affairs in the Deccan I am obliged to ask you to keep ready the force with which you must help the English Government in case of emergency and on receipt of instructions to despatch it to co-operate with the English army. I am satisfied that the force will be properly equipped."

This striking fact however seems to have been overlooked by the Commissioners and the Government of the day itself. There was, every reason for him to maintain a force duly disciplined and to provide the same with all the requisite munitions of war. His forefathers on more than one occasion assisted the British power and sent members of their own family to fight their battles. Lord Minto in his letter of the 27th February 1810 acknowledges their services in the following terms :—

"Your agent mentioned above has lately told me that in accordance with the desire of Colonel Close, Capt Sydenham has directed your forces to start for Jalnapur for the purpose of joining the British army under the Command of Colonel Montrose and that the forces accordingly marched. The warm interest you have taken, and the active measures you have adopted for the despatch of the troops in question, as a proof of your attachment and devotion to the British Government, This laudable conduct of yours has been the cause of great joy and satisfaction to me, and you may rest assured that Colonel Montrose will not fail to evince such kindness to your brother as is due to his rank and dignity and will always continue to observe the rules of etiquette and friendship.

The Government could disband the Nabob's contingent at any time and could order the guns to be broken up and the other munitions of war to be destroyed and the manufacture prohibited for the future. Had the Nabob been recusant afterwards or show unwillingness to obey its wishes, his deposition would have been just, but he acted very differently for he invited the Commissioners to inspect his munitions of war and voluntarily gave up his Fort and district till the results of the investigation should be known as demanded by the Commissioners and directed by the then Government. Yet the Government of the day were inclined to a different course of policy, and as it was their wont to extend their dominions annexed the Kurnool Jaghire, in opposition to their own intention as expressed by them in their letter No. 443 dated 7th October 1839.

"His Lordship in council therein concurs with you in opinion that if the Nabob consents to give up the fort of Kurnool without delay or opposition and for the purposes and under the terms stated by you it will not be necessary to assume the management of his country at present."

The Nabob was sentenced to banishment and he was removed to Trichnopoly, where he was murdered by one of his followers while under British protection. Thus the Nabob's case is one of exceptional hardship, and the punishment inflicted on him is of extreme severity effecting his posterity. Even the views of the late Honble Court of Directors, of the Military Board and of the Commissioner Mr. Bayley, were set aside by the then Government.

After the jaghire was annexed including the petty jaghires of the nobles and relations that had only been given for their maintenance and therefore were liable to resumption, the family was pensioned. The total amount sanctioned was Rs. 222651 per annum out of which Rs. 81,000 were distributed amongst the immediate family of the Ex-Nabob consisting of 4 widows 5 sons 5 daughters and 36 concubines.

The Nabob had three legitimate sons namely Aluf Khan, Ghulam Muhammed Khan, and Hyder Ali Khan, The first and third died without issue, the second Ghulam Muhammed Khan left a son Shah Khalunder Dawood better known as Muhammed Dawood Khan Bahadur, the only lineal male descendant of the unfortunate Nabob Ghulam Rasul Khan, nay of Nabob Dawood Khan, the founder of

the Kurnool state, who had proved himself the intimate and faithful friend of the British in their early times of need. He is getting a pension of Rs. 400 with a recent increase of Rs. 300. He is now residing at Kurnool in one of the houses of his late grandfather or rather is permitted to do so; the building which originally had cost upwards of three lacs of rupees, is crumbling down, parts have fallen and portions are in ruins; his constitution is shattered by ill health· Rheumatism seems to have overpowered him. Hot climate like that of Arabia would have done him good, but his sickness would require him to accompany his servants and all to any such places, which his pension would not allow. The scanty income perhaps can hardly cope with the necessity of a change of climate beyond the miserable allowance on which he ekes out his existence he has no other means whatever; his case seems to have been singled out for particular severity although his grandfather the deposed Nabob was not a rebel but one whose forefathers had rendered special services to the British power in their times of neeed, yet, it is to be deeply deplored that the fate in life of the grandson, of one who sat on the musnad and had the powers and privileges of a sovereign, should be fixed below the level of the common herd.

In the direct line of succession to the Carnatic Nabobship the sons of Azim-ud-Doulah Bahadur form only the codignitaries of the present Dawood Khan since these princes are the grandsons of the ruling Nabobs of Carnatic and Kurnool. The Government however out of their benignity made Azum jah the successor of Azim-ud-Doulah and on his death Ghulam Muhammed Ghouse succeeded his father Azum jah. The titular Nabobship of the Carnatic was put a stop to and Azim jah the brother of Azum jah was pensioned Rs. 4000.

On Azim Jah's flat refusal to accept the pension the latter was doubled, but, when Azim Jah refused to take even this doubled pension the Government went further and in 1871 made him the prince of Arcot with a salute of 15 guns. The various kinds of treatment that prince Azimjah received at the hands of the British Government have been clearly dealt with in the first part of this hand book. One great favour shown to him which is to be noticed here, is that his own family was recognised as the "Arcot family" and he was granted a pension of 3 lacs one half of which was to be continued to his family for

ever as long as the British flag flew over the Indian Empire. And similarly he and his sons were to hold the title of the Prince of Arcot in regular succession. He also received a sum of Rs. 1000 towards his house rent although Amir Mahal was constructed for his residence. In addition to all this Azimjah was fortunate to get 12 lacs of rupees for the liquidation of his debts in the year 1872.

It is to be noticed that this Azimjah Bahadur was the son of the nephew of Nabob Umdatul Umra Bahadur who proved to be disloyal to the British. His disloyalty is obvious from the fact that he did not assist the British when the latter were in confused and troubled circumstances and from the fact that he held treacherous correspondence with Tippu Sultan the bitter enemy of the English.

This correspondence was found out on the fall of Seringapatam and for this correspondence arrangements were made for the Nabob's deposition and for the complete annexation of his country. But before any conclusion could be come to, the Nabob died and the said arrangements were made with his nephew Azim-ud Doulah as will be seen from the following extracts :—

" Umdatul Umra, who succeeded his father Muhammed Ali in 1795, had, from the first, shewn little disposition to fulfil his engagements to the Company and in the last war against Tippu Sultan, he had withheld the promised supplies in a manner which excited strong suspicion of treachery. Soon after the capture of Seringapatam documents were discovered among the state papers of the Sultan containing conclusive evidence of a secret correspondence having been carried on by the two Nabobs of Arcot, father and son, with the Sultan of Mysore. Part of this correspondence was in cipher, the key to which was found among the Sultan's records and it explained the names used to denote the English and their allies. The English were designed by the name of Taza warid, new comers, the Nizam by that of "Heech" nothingness, and the Maharattas by that of 'Pooch' contemptible or despicable. No other discovery of importance was elicited after a long examination of witnesses, but, as this correspondence with the enemy was in direct violation of an article of the treaty of 1792, the deposition of the Nabob might seen to have been a measure of obvious and justifiable policy. The proceeding of the Governor General was, in this instance, however, singularly cautious

strong claim as it has happened in the case of the Raja and Poligar of Anagundi.

Now though the pension that was granted to the Kurnool family was declared to be a Compassionate one, yet it could not have been such. For Kurnool was annexed from the Nabob only on suspicions which were removed thoroughly by the Commissioners appointed by the Government. It was not annexed for any breach of treaty, for any treasonable conduct of the Nabob as was proved by the Commissioners, nor in any military sense as is seen by the following extracts.

From Marquis of Wellesley to Nabob Muhammed Aluf Khan dated 12th October 1802.

"The succession shall be confined to the members of the family, and your jaghire will never be void of a Nominee on the following conditions

(1) Unlawful murders to be avoided

(2) Instalments to be regularly paid

(3) Subjects should be kept contended

In the event of your observing the above conditions you shall ever be in independent charge of your jaghire"

From the Secretary to Government to the Kurnool Commissioners dated 5th October 1839, No. 437.

"The Government are inclined to concur in the belief that the Nabob of Kurnool was not the author of the document received with the letter from the Officiating Resident at Hyderabad, dated 25th August"

From the Commissioners of Kurnool to the Chief Secretary to Government No. 30, dated 7th October 1839.

They were accordingly got under arms as speedily as possible and entered the fort having full possession at about 7 O'clock without any opposition or disturbance

From Mr. Bayley to the Chief Secretary to Government No. 231, dated 23rd November 1842.

"It has never been clearly understood whether the building of all description in the Fort of Kurnool are considered Government property or not, I am inclined to believe not, as the fort was never surrendered in a military sense but merely occupied by us without any sort of resistance"

When the annexation of Kurnool was not similar to that of the Carnatic or any other State how can the pensions granted therein be deemed to be Compassionate allowances.

The case of Anagundi points out how the Kurnool pensions can be considered Compensatory. The forefathers of the Raja of

Anagundi were the masters of a large portion of Southern India and it was one of them that gave the English the site of Madras just as Dawood Khan the first gave them the five villages surrounding this site as shown in page 18 of this pamphlet. But when in 1646 his country was captured by the Muhammedans he had to flee to Mysore and settle at Anagundi which was under the sovereignty of Tippu Sultan. But in 1792, by the treaty of Seringapatam this was taken by the Nizam then by the Mahrattas and then it was retaken by the Nizam along with Kurnool and Savanur. But only Kurnool State was allowed the full sovereignty and Anagundi was given a Compensatory allowance by the Nizam. When in 1800 these districts came under the suzereignty of the English. The poligar of Anagundi got a similar allowance from them for a long time. The pension was stopped for want of proper heirs but recently his case was reconsidered and he is granted a pension of Rs. 500 per mensem which is to be continued for ever to the head of the family.

When the claims of Anagundi which was merely a petty jaghire consisting of some Inam lands, are thus taken into account and the poligar given such a great concession it is extremely surprising to find the grandson and great grandsons as well as the sole daughters of a reigning Nabob such as Ghulam Rasul Khan whose fort was not surrendered in a military sense and who never waged war with the paramount power should be left unnoticed.

It is Government's favour and decision; and we can but pray for their mercy and leave everything for public judgement in few words. It may have been an overlook and we may yet expect a future revisal and a fruitful cancellation of original orders; the case of Anagundi as shown above, widens and confirms our hopes.

It is our business now not to dwell too long on this discussion Let us now proceed to follow the history of Kurnool. After it was brought under the British rule it was placed under a Commissioner and a military Assistant to administer the country as a non-regulating province. The first Commissioner appointed was Mr. T. L. Blan[c] This system of administration continued till 1858 when it was superseded by the system of general administration. Since the annexation nothing of political importance has occurred, except th[e] disturbance in 1847 when Mr. Scott was the Commissioner cause[d] by Narasimha Reddi, a pensioned poligar of Uyyalavada in K[urnool]

'a Taluq, then part of Cuddapa District. He was a grandson ayaram Reddi, the last powerful Zemindar of Nasam and was ely disappointed when the Government refused to pay him any tion of the lapsed pension of that family. He collected the ttubadis, who had been made discontented by the resumption of eir inams and attacked the Koilkuntla treasury, which however is well defended. He at times sheltered himself in the hill forts of the Erramalas and Nallamalas, and though pursued by troops rom Cuddapa and Kurnool continued to commit his ravages in oilkuntla and Cumbum. Lieutenant Watson met him in battle ith the result that the Tahsildar of Cumbum was killed and Naramha Reddi made his escape to the Nallamalas hills. He was for veral months wandering on a hill in Koilkuntla Taluq and hanged.

In the year 1858, Kurnool was brought under the general lministration and made a district of the Madras Presidency. Noing of so much political importance has occurred since the District id been brought under the general administration that we should ake mention of except a great disturbance that took place at urnool in consequence of the dearness of corn. This happened the 13th November 1891. thirty three years after the adminisation of the District was brought under a Collector and was as llows.—

One day a woman, who had purchased cholum at one rate and und that she could not get it at the same rate after a short interl on the very day, began to abuse the cholum dealer and uttered loot" "loot". No sooner had the woman uttered than a great oting of the shops followed. The police took immediate steps to it down the struggle but all was in vain and Mr. Short an Insctor of Police who was at the scene in attempting to quash the iisance and confusion received a stroke from a piece of gravel one laid down in the way for repairing the roads by one of the idmashes crowded there on one of the eyes, the hurt was so vere that the unfortunate Inspector lost his sight. The riot beg more severe and furious it was found necessary to call for the ilitary assistance and a few companies of sepoys proceeded from ellary. Mr. Samicunnoo Pillay a very wise and able officer who as then acting as a General-Duty Deputy Collector finding the ot growing more and more severe thought it advisable to quell the t as soon as possible and finding the riot not quelled by mere

threatenings of the Police the able officer ordered the Po'' open fire with loaded catridges to the ground. According police on the instruction of Mr. Samicunnoo Pillay opene r Some two or three of them received wounds in their legs caused the mob to disburse and to flee, and put a stop to t some of the ringleaders were caught. Following day the co. nies that were called for arrived and were placed at the gate watch as guards and thus the disturbance was completely supressed and the Companies were detained there for some months more for fear of any further disturbance. At this time Mr. Kough the Collector was absent, yet every thing was reported to him throu the Tahsildar.

Since the time of the annexation, the administration of District has been very much improved, Judicial, Magester' Revenue Courts, and also a Civil and Sessions Court has been blished. Old Kazis there, are now superseded by three Cou District Munsifs. Police has been reorganised and the distr arranged into 16 Divisions over each of which is an Inspector, wi on an average, has charge of 5 or 6 police stations. In each statio there is a head constable with a party of constables.

Great amount of social progress has been shown, the cult tion of the district which was in a backward state, has been ver much improved and various kind of tilling implements have b manufactured and introduced. Easy means of communications a introduced as in the parts of the British Empire. The Town Ir provement Act of 1866 made Kurnool town a Municipality ar many improvements have been made and the town now presents very different aspect from what it did in the time of the form Nabobs. The canal water has been brought into the heart of th town, it is freely used for washing and other purposes and wher ever possible, small orchards and gardens have been planted, whi afford great relief to the barren and treeless town of Kurnool, an contribute in some measure, towards a better and more continu supply of vegetables than formerly. As for the education of you boys which was very much neglected in days past the British established various schools and school boards; and all of the schools are brought under the management and control of the Dir tor of Public Instruction. Various other advantages are aflo to the public, and the people find it facilitated to enter into an department of labour.

...following are the only relics of the antiquities that de-...ntion :—

...Khabgah, Aaina Mahal, Zafur Bunglah at one time the ...esidence of the Ex. Nabob Ghulam Rasul Khan and his ...are now in a very dilapidated state and form the abode of ...nd reptiles with the exception of a portion of Khabgah ...s occupied by Muhammed Dawood Khan Bahadur. Though ...ese buildings are nearly ruined yet the workmanship is worth of ...ing.

2. The tomb of Abdul Wahab, the first Bijapur Governor ...e banks of the Hindri, consisting of two domes built in 1618.

...The Remains of the palace of Gopala Raja, the last Hindu ...r of Kurnool, from whom Abdul Wahab took the town.

...The fort gate now converted into a hospital room and the ...lls.

5 The Bunglah of Aasara - Shariff which is close to Khab-...is under the supervision of Muhammed Dawood Khan Bahadur.

6. Miskeen Shah's durgah contains the tombs of the Nabobs ...Kurnool. A large jaghire is endowed to meet the expenses of ...ha or annual ceremonies daily lighting, sweeping, nowbuth and ... petty charges; the management seems to be very defective ...there is always one quarrel or other.

7. Masum Shah's durgah is held in great veneration both by Muhammedans and Hindus, who often settle their disputes by ...ath at this place. Besides the above there are several mos-...s austanas in the town for which Government contribute mo-...allowances chief of them are the Jumma Musjid, Jillu Khan ...jid, Lalbund Musjid and Jibi Musjid, the Rouza near the Tun-...udra.